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Army Needs Glider Pilots; Chartered Busses Banned; Axis Doubts in Bulgaria

The World's Day—May 21, 1942

New England: Army Call Made for Glider Pilots

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, First Corps Area Commander, issues an appeal for men for training as glider pilots. [Page 5.]

Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, Head of the Massachusetts Military Department, requested all citizens to report immediately to local police any enemy landings either from sea or air transport. [Page 5.]

Dr. Frederick May Eliot, President of the American Unitarian Association, offered an eight-point program for churches in the present crisis at his organization's 117th annual meeting in Boston. [Page 5.]

Joseph Loughlin, New England Civilian Defense head, warned that enemy shelling of the coast by naval vessels is a definite possibility. [Page 5.]

John W. Beal, former Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works, took the stand in his own defense at his bribery trial. [Page 5.]

Consumer: Special Busses Banned by Board

All sightseeing busses will be prohibited after June 1 and all chartered busses will be restricted to essential operations such as moving war workers and school children, the Office of Defense Transportation directed in an order designed to save rubber.

About nine major items will be added to the present ration list of six making a total of 15 within a year, sources close to the Office of Price Administration said: to administer the program a staff of about 90,000 is contemplated by the OPA, it was said.

Fewer shades of rouge, face powder and lipstick will be produced in the future, the War Production Board announced, in order to obtain more essential materials such as glycerine and alcohol for the war effort; a survey of the cosmetics industry is now being made preliminary to orders curbing production.

Europe: Bulgarians Distrust Ties With Axis

Bulgarian dissatisfaction with the alliance with Germany and growing belief by Bulgaria that a decisive victory will not be forthcomng for the Nazis in Russia, were reported in newspaper dispatches from Sofia to Switzerland. [Page 9.]

A gloomy picture of conditions inside Germany, including reports that crops are not progressing as expected and that Germany has suffered heavily in Russia, was painted by Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring in an address to German war workers. [Page 9.]

Two days of war debate in the House of Commons convinced Britons that previous estimates of a shortened war needed to be extended. [Page 6.]

Dr. H. J. Van Mook was appointed Netherlands Minister of Colonies. He has been Lieutenant Governor of the Netherlands Indies, now overrun by the Japanese. Prime Minister Pieter S. Gerbrandy is to head a new general welfare ministry to consolidate the Dutch war effort in the Pacific and Europe.

Americas: Prado Confident of Allied Victory

President Prado of Peru expressed confidence in the triumph of the United Nations when leaving for home after a 15-day visit as an official guest of the United States. He arrived in Havana from Miami for a one-day stay in the Cuban Capital.

Brazil placed all control over dollar exchange in hands of the Bank of Brazil to prevent subversive use of dollars by Axis agents.

National: Hoover for Trade Dictatorship in War

Dictatorial economic powers must be extended to President Roosevelt in order that the United States may win total war, former President Hoover told the National Industrial Conference Board at New York. [Page 8.]

Correspondents touring the nation's war plants report that Ford's Willow Run bomber factory and other equally vast Detroit industries are beginning to produce weapons at a rate that will astound the Germans. [First page of second section.]

The War: Japan Takes Vital Step in 'New Era'

Japan: Nomination of former Premier Gen. Senjuro Hayashi as President of the Asia Development Federation is regarded as an important step toward inauguration of Japan's New Era in the Far East.

China: Japanese troops have been landed near Foochow, south of the Chekiang sector where Japanese forces are rapidly driving back the Chinese.

Russia: Russian forces claimed to have advanced six miles in the Kharkov sector.

Sweden: Germany cut off telephone connections with Sweden for the second time in a fortnight. Such disruptions are one of the frequent devices in the war of nerves against a neutral.

Gibraltar: Arrival of United States troops at Gibraltar was reported by Axis and Axis-dominated radios who differed over reports of from 3,000 to 5,000 troops having arrived.

Mediterranean: British planes scored bomb and probably torpedo hits on a destroyer and merchant vessels on the night of May 19, it was announced from Cairo.

Washington: The Shape of Taxes to Come

Sharp graduated increases in surtax rates on individual incomes as well as an increase from 4 to 6 per cent in the normal income tax schedules was tentatively approved by the House Ways and Means Committee to obtain $2,756,000,000 in new revenue. [Financial Page.]

Selective Service officials were directed by the War Manpower Commission to instruct local draft boards to consult with Federal Employment Service offices before drafting any individual "skilled in a critical war occupation."

"Impartial, patriotic, and public spirited citizens" are being sought by the War Labor Board to assist in settlements of labor disputes, Chairman William H. Davis announced. Volunteers will serve on the scene of the disputes and will receive compensation.

Congressional action on legislation to boost from $300,000,000 to $800,000,000 the total amount of loans which the Federal Housing Administration can insure, to facilitate construction of housing projects in war industry areas, was completed by the House.

Sales at less than parity prices of 125,000,000 bushels of Government wheat was voted by the Senate as it passed the $680,000,000 Agricultural Appropriation Bill. [Financial Page.]

A reprimand to Mayor La Guardia of New York was issued by Director of Civilian Defense Landis for "irresponsibility of utterance" by the Mayor in two statements attributing delay in delivery of steel defense helmets to New York to the Federal Government. Such irresponsibility in wartime, said Mr. Landis, is "second only to giving information to the enemy."

A new war division in the Justice Department under Solicitor General Fahy as temporary head will co-ordinate the alien enemy control, alien property, and special war policy units, Attorney General Biddle announced.

The former French liner Normandie can be salvaged, Secretary of Navy Knox informed President Roosevelt in a conference at the White House, also attended by Commander William A. Sullivan, who has been studying prospects of salvaging the ship, which burned and turned over on its side at a New York pier.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY
TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Fishermen's Plight Before U. S. Officials

Taking of Bay State ships by Navy held severe blow and aid is asked of Maritime Board.

Charging that the Navy takes longer to convert requisitioned fishing vessels to meet their needs than is required to build new craft, Edward H. Cooley, Manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association appealed today to Maritime Commission Officials at a priorities meeting in Boston for a solution of the problem of replacing tonnage taken by the Government.

The meeting was held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building and was called by War Production Board officials in an attempt to aid fishing and other boat owners to understand the system and methods used in procuring priorities for materials to repair their vessels.

C. R. Ellicott, Jr., Chief of the Priorities Adminisiration Branch of the Maritime Commission, came from Washington to explain the methods of issuing priorities certificates.

Mr. Cooley said that every fishing vessel owner is a patriotic citizen who wants to help win the war. Not one of them, he said, would complain at the Government taking over their vessels if they are needed immediately and are not tied up for months awaiting conversion.

He charged that the Navy has just taken another group of trawlers although there are 60 idle shipyards in New England capable of building wooden craft of the type needed. Mr. Cooley offered to act as a liaison man between the Navy and the idle shipyards if that would assist in solving the fishing industry's problem. If the Navy would contract for the boats direct with these yards, he said, the yards would have no difficulty in obtaining priorities for supplies.

"The fishing industry is being used to make up for the mistakes of the Navy," said Mr. Cooley, "in that they fail to order new boats when they are needed. The Boston fishing industry has contracts to supply the Army with thousands of pounds of fish to be used as food in the Army camps, and yet another branch of the Government takes away the means of supplying that fish."

On the Pacific coast, the large number of sardine boats have been taken by the Government and yet the industry has been requested by the Government to treble its output this year, said Mr. Cooley.

Mr. Ellicott admitted that the Maritime Commission could not solve the problem for the fishing industry, having no jurisdiction, but proposed that all parties concerned be brought together for a conference with the fishing industry to discuss the entire question.

In appealing for priorities to enable construction of new fishing vessels, Mr. Cooley declared that "if we can't fish, let's build vessels for the Navy."

Fully 1,000 men affiliated with the fishing industry are now idle because of Navy requisitioning of fishing vessels, he said, leaving the industry to shift for itself. Mr. Cooley asked for priority to obtain material to build a new fishing vessel for each one taken over by the Government.

Picture: Page 2.

Boston Garbage and Ashmen Vote to Strike for More Pay

A strike of garbage and ash collectors in Boston is imminent, union officials declared today. The union, covering 275 workers, voted last night to strike, with only one dissent.

Most of the homes in Boston would be affected by a walkout, it is said.

The city lets out the bulk of its refuse collecting to six private contractors. All the garbage is collected by these concerns and most of the ash, though the city still does a little of the ash collecting, according to the understanding of union leaders.

The contractors and the union have not been able to get together on terms of a new wage agreement. The contractors offered a raise of 7½ per cent yesterday, and the men turned it down last night.

However, if there is to be a strike, it is not likely to come until at least the first of next week. The union has asked the authorization of its national headquarters, which is customary union procedure. That will take a little time. Then the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration usually steps in on such strikes, in effort to clean them up.

The union is the Excavation and Building Material Drivers' Union, Local 359, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers. This is said to be the largest international union in the American Federation of Labor.

Agreement between the contractors and the union was obtained on a raise for the drivers. They asked and were granted yesterday a 12½ per cent increase. The drivers number about 15 per cent of the 275 union members. They have been getting 80 cents an hour.

The dispute brewed out of the raise for the helpers, who do the collecting. They have been receiving 67½ cents an hour. Originally they asked a 12½ per cent increase. The contractors urged them to compromise. The union came down to 10 per cent. The contractors yesterday offered 7½ per cent, or 72½ cents an hour.

The union men felt their compromise had been turned down and preferred to walk out rather than accept.

On the contractors' side, it is stated that the contracts are let in December for the following year, and that not a nickel more can be obtained for the balance of this year from the city. Hence contractors feel they cannot go higher this year, but when new contracts are bid for next December, they can figure in the wage demands they would now defer.

Meanwhile a bigger source of possible trouble was wiped out when the general contractors hauling building materials, etc., offered yesterday what the union asked. This was a 12½ per cent raise for drivers on five-ton trucks and over, and 10 per cent on small trucks.

Japanese Drive South on China Coast; Starvation Stalks Nazi War Machine; Mystery Board Picks Bomb Targets

Group maps economic strategy of attack while safeguarding the home front.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—When Brig. Gen. "Jimmy" Doolittle's bombers roared out of the sky over a thunderstruck Japan last month, the objectives they attacked included those which the Government's mystery agency, the Board of Economic Warfare, had designated as among the most important industrial targets.

The B. F. W. under Milo Perkins, inventor of the food stamp plan, who is in turn under a board headed by Vice-President Wallace, has one of the most important hush-hush jobs in Washington. Part of the task of economic warfare is the mapping of economic strategy useful in carrying the offensive to the enemy.

In peaceful, book-lined rooms in Washington full-time work is being done, it is learned, on reports for the Joint Intelligence Committee and the Joint Strategy Board, each responsible for military and naval planning to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. At the request of military authorities, recommendations are made by the Board which might lead to the bombing of important industrial objectives in Tokyo, Berlin, or other cities.

Clues for Bombers

Out from humdrum study of statistical tables, maps, travelers' photographs and doctorate theses go the B. E. W. clues that lead to the spectacular "Jimmy" Doolittles. The work is closely coordinated with the British Ministry of Economic Warfare through Noel Hall, its Washington representative. Every scrap of information which the Board can collect of Axis territory or enemy-occupied country is of possible use, and data is being requested from returned travelers, refugees, missionaries, merchant seamen, and journalists.

In modern warfare, executives of the Board point out, spies are not sent to foreign lands in green ulsters and dark glasses to peer from the treetops at some specific oil fields. That sort of thing is unnecessary because there are usually Americans who have worked in those oil fields, who have built the refineries, or know what they can produce. In the measured destructiveness of modern war, the B. E. W. collates the information, and may be responsible some day for a half-ton bomb dropped by a daring airman from the clouds on the very solar plexus of the whole refinery system.

This is only one part of the Board's extraordinary work, much of which is just as constructive as the former is destructive. Economic warfare means helping friends and allies. In the present war, with European sources shut off and American production diverted to military fields, the 20 Latin-American republics are in desperate plight. One facet of the B. E. W.'s work is to aid them in every way possible. Few Americans realize that shutting down Detroit automobile production lines has pro-

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

Wide World

Who Speaks for France?

Free France faces new political problems, particularly over administration of New Caledonia, but in many theaters the followers of Gen. Charles de Gaulle continue the battle of the United Nations.

Free French Aid Allies; Rift in New Caledonia

NEW YORK (CBS)—Gen. Georges Catroux, Free French delegate to Syria and the Lebanon, had sent the sum of two million francs, raised by voluntary subscription, to the armament fund of the Free French forces, the British radio has reported.

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, May 21—The importance of the services rendered by the Free French movement to the United Nations is especially noticeable in the Middle East where the observer is faced with the fact that without Free French Equatorial Africa Allied supplies to Egypt would be dangerously compromised.

The Middle East likewise has been highly impressed by the efficient and tactful manner in which Gen. Georges Catroux has carried out his difficult task as Free French Governor of Syria.

Recent reports arriving here from Unoccupied France also testify to the widespread influence of

Continued on Page 11, Column 4

Free French seek support on home front: Page 7.

LONDON, May 21 (AP)—A Free French spokesman said today that police and natives had clashed briefly at New Caledonia after the departure of Gov. Henri Sautot, who is en route to London to report to the Free French Committee.

[In Washington Secretary Cordell Hull denied that the State Department had appealed to Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Free French leader, to settle a dispute between two Governors of New Caledonia, the one civil, the other military.]

The spokesman in London said that he had no details on the clash, but that it was not of political significance. He denied that the United States and Britain had asked Gen. Charles de Gaulle, to define the authority of his representatives in New Caledonia, Syria, and Africa following upon internal disputes.

The spokesman said that during Governor Sautot's absence, New Caledonia and the Pacific islands under Free French rule were under "absolute" charge of Capt. Georges Thierry d'Argenlieu, Free French Commissioner.

United States troops are stationed on New Caledonia for the island's defense against the Japanese.

Germany itself faces tighter rationing as occupied lands are in growing need.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—As Berlin was telling the German people that they will have to put up with less food and still wider rationing, the Government disclosed today that its own information shows that existing food shortages throughout the Reich constitute a weak—probably the weakest—link of the entire Nazi war machine.

While able to keep its own people above a subsistence level by robbing the larder of Occupied Europe, the Nazis are being forced to fan the fire of revolt all over the continent by reducing the conquered peoples to a starvation diet—and the conditions are steadily deteriorating, the report of a recently returned American official revealed.

This report, reflecting what is believed to be the latest and most authentic data on the food situation in the occupied countries, cited the fact that in Belgian cities people are living on 900 calories a day.

Illustrative of what 900 calories can mean is the fact that a standard diet developed by the Bureau of Home Economics for use in the United States recommends 3,000 calories a day for a moderately active man. Children from 10 to 12 should have 2,500 calories, from 4 to 6, 1,600, and under one year, 1,000, according to the Bureau's findings.

Starvation Held Inevitable

On that kind of ration it is declared that starvation is inevitable in a short time.

"Hitler can't organize his conquests as long as people in the occupied nations are starving," the official said. "The people know his new order is fraud. The time will come when they will as soon revolt and face a firing squad as starve to death."

New evidences of fact that that point may be nearer at hand than many thought likely are frequently reaching Washington. Information here confirms the latest reports from London that increased sabotage and more executions are following in the wake of Reinhard Heydrich, Assistant Chief of the Gestapo, on his spring tour of the German-held territory.

It is now estimated that more than 200 persons, at least, have been hanged or stood up before the Gestapo firing squad since Herr Heydrich left Berlin three weeks ago to see what could be done to check the tide of sabotage.

Food Greatest Weakness

Food, it is believed here, is Hitler's greatest present weakness, and it appears that Germany is faced with the alternative of either stimulating revolt among the captive countries by promoting starvation or of forcing still lower rations upon its own people.

It is the intention of the United States to use its own huge and building reserves of food to encourage the occupied peoples to aid the United Nations in every possible way. America is letting the starved people of conquered countries know in many different ways that the Allies are both willing and able to feed them and that better times await them as soon as the Nazi yoke is thrown off.

Washington is progressing in its

Continued on Page 11, Column 7

Göring puts war blame on Russia: Page 9.

Nipponese seeking Chinese bases which 'Flying Fortresses' could use—Soviets gain.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Advance by four columns of Japanese troops southward into China's coastal province of Chekiang is believed to be directed primarily against airfields available to America's Flying Fortresses for attacks on Japan.

The fact that reinforcements were hurried up for this attack within the past few weeks suggests that it may be Japan's reply to Brig. Gen. Doolittle's air attack on Japan on April 18 and implies determination to prevent development of this form of attack into a major Allied offensive.

The Japanese attack has had the advantage of surprise, since Chungking's attention had been riveted closely on the recent invasion from Burma into Yunnan. It has progressed rapidly, advancing 30 miles since yesterday and 70 miles altogether. It is being met by a new Japanese force landed from a dozen transports at Foochow. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's force is in danger of being entrapped and there is urgent need of a diversion to draw off the Japanese.

Whether Allied generalship, which has not so far shown any great subtlety in the Far East, can bring the necessary help to the Chinese remains to be seen.

Meanwhile, the six-mile gain claimed by the Russians in the Kharkov sector, though small in geographical terms, indicates the Russians still hold the initiative in that area—and so long as they do this the Germans are prevented from launching the great attack that was to take place this spring.

The German counterattack at Barvenkova, started two days ago, appears to have been on too small a scale to break the Russian line or to hold back the main Russian advance toward Kharkov.

The type of warfare around Kharkov is the costliest in human life for both sides, but it is certainly dislocating German plans for the offensive—and will continue to do so so long as Russia can match the Germans tank for tank, as it is doing at present.

On the other fronts, much interest has been aroused by the fact that four British planes have been downed over Vichy French territory, two in Algeria, the other two in West Africa. It may be doubted whether this hint of Vichy to daring British reconnaissance airmen will lead to any important change in London's relationship with the men of Vichy.

Russian Gains

Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's army reported today that it had crushed one of the key German defense strongholds on the Kharkov sector, wiping out the Nazi garrison in a 40-minute struggle and storming forward six more miles.

Reporting this success, Red Star, mouthpiece of the Russian Army, declared that artillery, planes, and tanks were used in a concerted dawn battering of the strong point, clearing the way for an infantry charge which took the position.

It reported that the Germans had held the fortified village for three months, developing an intricate system of defense works, surrounding it with deadly mine fields and clearing zones for point-blank fire.

The Russians also captured five surrounding villages and repulsed reserve troops hurled forward in a German counterattack, Red Star said.

Heavy Fighting:

German reports stated that heavy fighting is continuing in the Kharkov sector of the Eastern Front, with Nazi forces repelling strong Russian attacks supported by tanks.

The Nazi High Command declared that the Russians are suffering heavy losses in the battle, which has resulted in destruction of 63 more Red Army tanks.

The German Air Force was said

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Dutch Troops Bring Color to Australia

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Australia, May 21—Dutch Army officers and native East Indies soldiers who have trickled into Australia, many after open-boat sagas, are being rapidly formed into a new organization. This soon will be ready to carry the Netherlands flag forward by the side of the United Nations whenever the time comes to turn back the Japanese tide.

Meanwhile, they constitute a highly colorful contingent under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command.

More important, perhaps, in military terms are the substantial Netherlands naval units and air forces, including highly skilled pilots and ground crews, many of whom escaped in their own planes and now are re-forming Netherlands squadrons of extreme value. Their pilots have an intimate knowledge of East Indies geography. They are also famous for high quality in aviation work.

The naval and air forces, however, already have been merged into the general United Nations commands and are scarcely noticeable any more. Only on careful inspection can one detect the difference between the Netherlands naval uniform and the British. The Dutch air personnel is now in the uniform of the RAAF, all of which is characteristic of the Netherlanders' readiness to submerge themselves unselfishly into the general Allied war effort.

Hence the striking effect of the East Indies army units which still wear their green uniforms, topped by wide-brimmed green straw hats and on parade brandish wicked-looking cutlasses—a type of weapon known as klewang.

Many have come from the crack Maréchausée force — mounted police in the Dutch East Indies—which has been used as a nucleus for new units, including individuals from other forces.

These sturdy Hollanders, always cheerful, are making quite an impression among the Australians.

The war probably is harder on them than on any other troops here since few have ever left the Indies before. They have never experienced what to them is the coldness of Southern Australian winter climate, where some of the units are training. But I never saw any more cheerful troops than these parading with a snap and discipline rivalling West Pointers or English guards. They have some compensation for the distance from their own climes since they are enjoying regular Australian Army pay which is many times higher than the pay they received in the East Indies where the cost of living for natives is correspondingly lower.

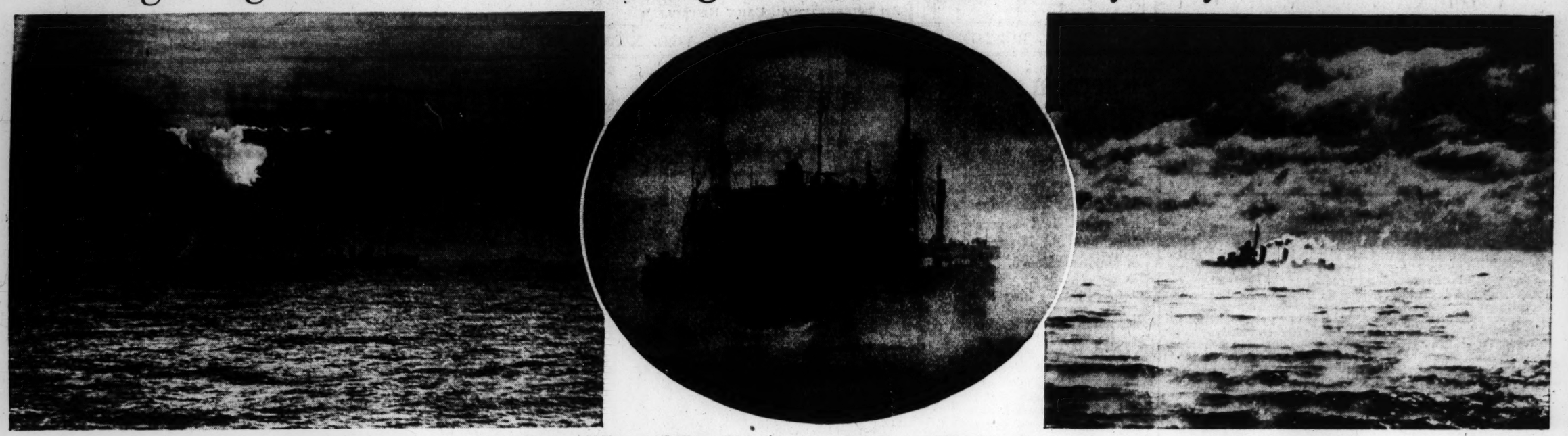
I watched a batch drawing their fortnightly pay of £4 4s., which was just about £4 above their previous earnings. The smiles on their faces told the story of this newly found opportunity.

Sergeants say they are buying watches which previously were beyond their wildest hopes.

They are studying English which, for most, means a fourth language, since all have a native dialect, then a smattering of Malay which is the universal language of the East Indies, and also a good grounding of Dutch.

They are learning rapidly to eat mutton, but one still finds them frequenting Chinese restaurants. That is the nearest they can come here to their native foods.

Though Night Grows Dark and Fog Shrouds Sea, Convoys Ply Ever Eastward



Associated Press; Associated Press from U. S. Navy

Ships and Ships and Ships Carry American Supplies to Allies Abroad

Left: Two merchant ships in a United States convoy, "making the blue hills of the sea divide," as the sun goes down. The warship on the horizon guards against enemy prowlers. Center: With "a gray mist on the sea's face and a gray dawn breaking," a convoy ship looms through the fog, mysterious, romantic. Cold Arctic winds sweeping down over the warm Gulf Stream have produced the atmosphere. Right: An American destroyer on patrol off the Grand Banks in the North Atlantic.

Deferred Sugar Books Ready —Doctors' X Cards Sought

Persons who failed to register for sugar ration books May 4 to 7 may now go to local rationing boards and obtain their books.

Under Federal regulations those who did not register during the May 4-7 period were forced to wait until today to qualify for books, except in cases of extreme hardship.

New England rationing officials explained today that persons now registering are permitted to have two pounds of sugar per member of the family unit as of May 4. However, in all cases Stamp 1 in the war ration books issued now will be detached because this stamp was good only until May 16. Those having excess sugar will suffer loss of additional stamps.

To obtain a book now a person must present a "satisfactory explanation" for registering late.

Rationing officials anticipate very few late registrants. They point out that New England registration totalled more than 90 per cent of the population. The remaining percentage included members of the armed forces and persons housed in institutions who were not required to register individually.

Meanwhile, the Massachusetts Office of Price Administration, under Henry Parkman, Jr., is expanding its quarters at 10 Post Office Square, Boston, preparatory to establishment of price control and legal sections.

These two sections are to be set up as soon as the regional OPA provides the needed personnel.

Getting the X Cards Back

Co-operation of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Dr. Charles Wilinsky, head of the Massachusetts Hospital Association, is being sought by Mr. Parkman to gain return of X gasoline ration cards issued to State employees and to nurses and internes through a misinterpretation of rationing regulations.

In letters to the Governor and Dr. Wilinsky Mr. Parkman emphasized that such persons are entitled to X cards only "if all, or substantially all, of the use of their automobile is devoted to government business, in the case of State employees and officials, or to professional visits by nurses and doctors."

Mr. Parkman told Dr. Wilinsky that "I have no doubt that the holders of X cards will use gasoline only to the extent absolutely necessary. Nevertheless, it is important for the future program of gasoline rationing that an accurate picture be presented to the authorities at Washington as to the number of people in Massachusetts entitled to the various kinds of ration cards."

As a result of the Parkman request to the Governor, State Senators and Representatives face an appeal to return any X cards they obtained, unless their cars are used substantially for State business. Although in his letter Mr. Parkman did not mention legislators, he said later they are included in the meaning of "State agencies."

For National Rationing

Simultaneously, former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Chairman of the State Rationing Board, asserted the Board "expects and relies on general compliance with the regulations."

He added, "We recognize that certain hardships and sacrifices are inevitable, but we feel certain that every American can be counted upon to accept them in the interest of winning the war.

"This does not mean that there will be any let-down in plans to check holders of X and other cards who are not entitled to them. In any group, there are those who want to put 'something over' on the authorities and think it smart to do so, but they will be caught up with by the investigation now in progress."

Meanwhile, Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., (R), of Maine, told the Senate that the Maine Congressional delegation had written to Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board chief; Harold L. Ickes, Federal Petroleum Co-ordinator; Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, and Joseph B. Eastman, Defense Transportation head, demanding national gasoline rationing.

The delegation wrote, he said, "the necessity for the conservation of rubber demands that there should be equal efforts and equal sacrifices to this end in all parts of our country. . . .

"We cannot justify a policy which permits and encourages unlimited wear and tear upon tires in one state and which, through the device of gas regulations, sharply limits the use of the automobile and of tires in another section."

Distance Big Factor of U. S. Power in War

Prof. Nicholas J. Spykman, Director of Yale University's Institute of International Studies, said today that from the viewpoint of our geographic position in the world, Americans had received "bad education" in being chooled in the idea that we are the most powerful nation in the world.

Addressin ga symposium on war problems sponsored by Harvard's Nieman Journalism Foundation and attended by 50 leading newspaper editors of the country, Professor Spykman declared:

"We have all been brought up on the idea that we are the greatest, the most powerful, the most gigantic nation in the world, but we must forget our first reader, and our second reader and look at the realities.

"We are something tremendous in the western hemisphere, but power is important in inverse ratio to distance, and we are 7,000 miles away from where power counts."

Declaring all strategy should be based on a consideration of our geographic position in the world, he said it was erroneous to think of power only in terms of multiplying "the number of planes that come out of a factory."

Russia will have such great troubles of her own during the postwar reconstruction period that there will be little danger of her "bolshevizing" Europe, Dr. Samuel H. Cross, Harvard Professor of Russian, told the War Institute yesterday.

If Europe turns Communist after the war, it will be because Britain and America take steps which prevent the attainment of a just peace, Dr. Cross told the newspapermen.

Dr. Cross, referring to those who criticize Russia from a religious aspect, said that while no one could deny that there had been waves of religious persecution in the Soviet between 1919 and 1939, things since have changed.

"When it became clear," he said, "that any attempt to eradicate religion by terrorism had failed, it was abandoned. Events have now proved in Russia that the impact of religion is too deep to be eradicated."

Boston Chamber Committee Again Urges Retail Sales Tax

A general retail sales tax "with no exemptions," — but "with a lower rate on food than on other commodities"—is again urged by the Boston Chamber of Commerce through its Committee on Federal Taxation and Expenditures.

Though a similar proposal was made by the same group some time ago, the present call for a general sales tax was described as unescapable "if the objectives of the Treasury are to be achieved." The recommendation with many others was sent to the House Ways and Means Committee in Washington yesterday for consideration in the impending revenue act.

Unpopular as it may have been in prewar or normal times, the committee stated, "the present situation offers no alternative."

Increase of the war surtax on corporations "so that, when combined with the normal tax, it shall reach a maximum of 40 per cent," was also urged. The committee would change the excess profits tax by adopting a graduated tax commencing at 80 per cent, according to the proportion by which the excess profits exceeds the normal profit or credit.

Specific proposals regarding income taxes advanced by the Chamber committee are:

1. That individual income tax rates be increased, to yield one-third to one-half the amount proposed by the Treasury.

2. That provision be made by specific enactment for "collection at the source" of individual income taxes, as a measure to facilitate collection.

3. That the proposal for taxation of State and municipal securities, either past or future-issued, be rejected.

4. That the proposal for mandatory joint returns of husband and wife be rejected.

The committee maintains that taxpayers, both corporate and individual, whose ability to pay has been enhanced by the transition to a war economy should be required to make the heaviest contribution to the financing of war costs. "When tested by this criterion, the Treasury proposals are entirely inadequate, especially in their attempt to reach increased purchasing power," the committee states.

In support of their attitude, the committee states: "It is estimated that the 1942 national income will be about $103,500,000,000, an increase of $10,900,000,000 over 1941.

"About 90 per cent of that increase will go to persons receiving annual incomes of less than $2,500 a year.

"The aggregate income of this group will be $51,000,000,000. About 60 per cent of all consumers' expenditures comes from this group.

"A large majority of the consumers of the country, accounting for a predominant share of all consumer purchases, are outside the scope of income taxes.

"The Treasury program should be revised to include a tax of broader application so as to reach the groups where most of the increased purchasing power resides, and also to include a heavier tax upon excess profits."

Floodlight Ban May Hit Dog Racing

Floodlight bans in Massachusetts may curtail dog racing and force the races into the early evening, it developed today, as success of the coastal dimout was disclosed to be hinging on a dispute over who should pay for street light hoods.

When the Wonderland Dog Track in Revere opens June 1, races may be scheduled from 7 p. m. to 9 because the track has been forbidden to use searchlights, Maj. Gen. Daniel H. Needham, Director of the Protection Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, said today.

All commercial establishments and outdoor amusements have been denied the use of floodlights, except in certain instances where they are regarded by the Committee as essential, General Needham said.

His comment was in the nature of an amplification of an order issued by the Protection Division yesterday. The previous order had been interpreted as applying primarily to shop windows and theater marquees.

General Needham said the anti-skyglow efforts ordered by the Army in its dimout order had struck one major snag in the form of streetlights which still, several weeks after the order, are allowed in some communities to shine skyward.

He disclosed that difference of opinion existed as to the organization which should pay for black paint or other hooding material. He did not identify the parties to the dispute, but in some localities the Safety Committee has paid for similar dimout material, and in other places the electric light company has done so.

General Needham said the Army and Navy were making periodic observations of the dimout from the sea, cruising up and down the New England coast and reporting their findings to the State Safety Committees.

Connecticut 'Grads' ' Heyday, Men to Army, Women to Jobs

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 21—Wartime graduates of Connecticut colleges, their senior year cut short by the national emergency, received degrees this week and scattered into Army camps and civilian jobs that clamored for them.

Wesleyan University, Trinity College, and the University of Connecticut, all several weeks ahead of their regular schedule, held Commencement exercises Sunday. Other commencements will follow soon, and on every campus the story is the same. Nearly all of the men will go into the armed forces, immediately or within the next few months. Nearly all of the women will go immediately to civilian jobs, starting with better salaries and chances for advancement than any graduating class has had in years.

The number of degrees awarded in Commencements this week indicates that, to date at least, the war has not reduced the number of students completing college courses. Relatively few men from the class of 1942 have been drafted. Wesleyan awarded degrees to 120 men. Trinity graduated 96. The University of Connecticut graduating class numbered 260 men and women, nearly a 100 more than a year ago.

The University of Connecticut graduating class included, for the first time, a number of candidates for degrees in pharmacy, the University having taken over the former Connecticut College of Pharmacy at New Haven, through legislative enactment.

Graduation exercises of the Hartford Theological Seminary will be held May 27 with 47 candidates for degrees. Connecticut College will graduate 160 women on June 14.

In Maritime Branch

In New London a class of 432 seamen, completing an intensive four months' course at the Maritime Service Training Station, received ratings running from third mate and third assistant engineer to chief mate and chief engineer in the maritime service.

Camp Not Wanted

If farm jobs are not attractive to young men, neither is the prospect of migrant labor attractive to the residents of the tobacco area where the largest numbers of seasonal farmhands are employed each year. The zoning board of South Windsor turned down, after a public hearing, an application for a permit to set up a Farm Security Administration camp for migratory workers.

* * *

Gov. Robert A. Hurley will soon have on his desk the bulky record of the case his Attorney General has been arguing against his highway commissioner. State Referee George E. Hinman has completed the taking of testimony and listened to arguments of counsel and now is preparing a finding of fact for the Governor. On the basis of this finding, the Governor must decide whether he has grounds for discharging Commissioner William J. Cox as "incompetent" to run the State Highway Department. Attorney General Francis A. Pallotti asserts that his evidence proves Mr. Cox incapable of coping with the problems of the department. The Commissioner's counsel, Joseph F. Berry, characterized the entire proceeding as "a mere excuse on someone's part to try to remove him."

"There is something about this entire matter that has not been brought out and never will be brought out so far as this hearing is concerned," said Mr. Berry. He charged that the Attorney General had never permitted engineering tests on bridges which Mr. Cox built, and which are now claimed to be below specifications, because the tests might prove favorable to the Commissioner.

Women's Corps Help at Fire

Brookline members of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps gave a practical demonstration today when a mobile canteen was rushed to the scene of an $80,000 fire in Coolidge Corner and Corps members served hot drinks, doughnuts, and sandwiches to the firemen.

The stubborn blaze, discovered by a policeman in the Coolidge Corner Building, corner of Harvard and Beacon Streets shortly before 5 a. m., was believed to have started in the basement of Liggetts Drug Store. Cause of the fire was undetermined, according to Chief Selden R. Allen of the Brookline Fire Department, who said the blaze had been burning for some time before it was discovered.

Greatest damage was in the drug store where the floors collapsed, piling showcases and merchandise in a jumbled heap. The Derry Stationery and News Store and the real estate office of Homer T. Brown were also badly damaged by water and smoke.

Bosements of the Dorothy Muriel Food Shop and the Merrill Florist shop were flooded with water causing considerable damage. Dental offices, a taxicab office, and loan office on the second floor were damaged by smoke.

One fireman, Lieut. Martin P. Meehan of Engine 1, was badly cut by flying glass, requiring hospital treatment.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Nature talk at the New England Museum of Natural History, "Indian Lore," by Mrs. Gerald Towle, B. A., formerly of the American Museum of Natural History, is designed to aid all nature lovers. At the lecture hall of the Museum, Berkeley Street, at 7:15 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Oscar Graham Peeke, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in Robbins Memorial Auditorium, Arlington Town Hall, Massachusetts Avenue, 8 p. m.

Friday

Flower and plant sale conducted by the Braintree Garden Club. Many fine flowers, bulbs, and plants may be bought by those interested at 360 Washington Street, Braintree. Open from 10 a. m. through the afternoon.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Miniature Rooms II," with lantern slide illustrations, will be the topic of this forenoon discussion by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

"Open House" of the Deane Winthrop House, famous old house of Winthrop, under the auspices of the Winthrop Improvement and Historical Association. Anyone interested in old houses, antiques, and interesting exhibits is given an opportunity to visit this home. Musical entertainment and an illustrated lecture also will be afforded visitors. Open at 2 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Earl McCloud, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the Church Edifice, 33 Elm Hill Avenue, Roxbury, 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Lucia C. Coulson, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Sharon, in Sharon High School Auditorium, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Light rain and rather cool this afternoon. Rain tonight. Suitably cooler tonight than last night. Gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Rain and cooler tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 4:37 p. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Friday, 4:48 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:34 p. m.

Foster Named Head of State Finance Board

Representative Paul W. Foster (R) of Great Barrington, was appointed Chairman of the Massachusetts State Commission on Administration and Finance today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The legislator succeeds Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose who resigned the office to announce his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress from the Eighth Congressional District.

Under suspension of the rules, the Executive Council immediately approved the appointment of Mr. Foster and the reappointment of W. Rea Long as State Commissioner of State Aid and Pensions.

The Council also confirmed last week's appointment of Alexander Wheeler of Boston as Chairman of the Boston Finance Commission.

A member of the House of Representatives since 1937, Representtaive Foster is editor of the Berkshire Courier and the Great Barrington and Berkshire Gleaner. He has had wide public office experience, having been Clerk of the Great Barrington Town Finance Committee, member of the Board of Assessors, member of the Board of Selectmen, and, for two years, Great Barrington's tax collector. Als he has served as temporary clerk of the Great Barrington district court and as probation officer.

Since February of this year, Representative Foster has been serving as special consultant with the State Commission on Administration and Finance in connection with establishment of the War Emergency Fund and building up of a reserve to balance the declining revenue from gasoline, income, and corporation taxes. Since 1939, Mr. Foster has been a member of the important House Committee on Ways and Means.

Intensive One-Day Program Arranged For Bankers Association Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 21—About 500 Massachusetts bankers and their guests will gather here at the New Ocean House tomorrow for the annual convention of the Massachusetts Bankers Association.

James R. Young, for 13 years head of the International News Service Bureau in Tokyo, will be the principal speaker at the convertion banquet tomorrow night. His subject will be "Why Japan Will Fail."

Due to war conditions, the committee has arranged a one-day streamlined intensive work program at which important current banking and financial subjects will be discussed by well-known national figures.

Among the national figures to be present are William Powers, Director, Customer Relations, American Bankers Association; J. Franklin Ebersole, Professor of Banking and Finance, Harvard Graduate School; J. Forbes Campbell, Special Assistant to the Board, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Washington, D. C., and G. Fred Berger, Chairman of the Committee on Bank Management Problems of the Pennsylvania Bankers Association, and Treasurer of the Norristown-Penn Trust Company, Norristown, Pa.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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First Time in Falmouth, But It's All for the War

FALMOUTH, Mass., May 21 (AP)—For the first time in many years the annual Lawrence High School senior prom here will be omitted this year because of war emergencies.

Members of the graduating class voted to cancel the dance and to purchase a war bond and donate it to the high school, instead.

By a Staff Photographer

Mobile Canteen at Fire

Mrs. Frances Barrabee of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps pours a hot drink for Chief Seldon R. Allen of the Brookline Fire Department, at an $80,000 fire in Coolidge Corner this morning. Lieut. Florence Dodson of the Mobile Canteen staff looks on.

Gathering Over Priorities

By a Staff Photographer

At Boston Chamber of Commerce Meeting

Left to right: J. T. Degnan, New York priority specialist; T. P. Hazard, analyst of the Boston District Priorities Office; C. R. Ellicott, Jr., Chief of Priorities Administration at Washington, and Donald T. Hood, Assstant Manager of the Boston Priorities Office.

War Speeding Factory Trek From East to Middle West

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The war is doing to the American industrial system almost overnight what years of natural development or movement only partially accomplished. It is forcing a concentration of manufacturing in the mid-continent area. War-production needs are responsible for the first mass movement of industry in this country since the New England textile mills during the last century shifted down into the cotton fields of the South to be close to their raw material.

A full appreciation of the importance of location of industry in respect to both raw materials and market must have been brought home the other day to news writers making a tour of the nation's war-production centers under auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers.

In the East, they had been told at plane plants that production was being hampered by a shortage of aluminum. But down in Alcoa, Tenn., at the heaquarters of the Aluminum Company of America, they were astounded to find the plant was turning out all the aluminum the Government had asked for, and then some; that apparently there was no shortage of aluminum, only a shortage of the means of getting it to the plane manufacturers.

Advantages Cited

They must have been impressed by the fact that the two essential units in making a modern airplane —the maker of the aluminum and the manufacturer of the plane itself—were situated so far apart. They must have seen that the aluminum plant was logically located, close to abundant, cheap TVA power, and close to sources of bauxite, from which aluminum is made. They must have realized that the plane plant could just as well have been located somewhere in this central region.

The Mississippi Valley Association, an independent unit of industrial, commercial, and farming interests of this area, has shouted the advantages of the Mississippi Valley as a location for industry. It is pointing to the quick accomplishment of its purpose by the war crises, and urges that steps be taken to assure that it remain a permanent proposition.

The Association notes that before 1880 centers of production of most of our basic raw materials, farm production, population, and manufacturing were all within a small area with its center in the State of Pennsylvania.

Since 1880, centers of most raw products have moved westward, and now are beyond the Mississippi River. The center of population has shifted to the Illinois-Indiana State line, and the center of agriculture has moved to the State of Missouri.

However, the center of manufacturing has remained far east of these centers of basic materials, farming, and population. The result is that much time, labor, and money is lost in moving things around so that raw materials get to the manufacturing center and then back to the consuming public.

Except for the growth around Chicago and Detroit coincident with development of the iron ore mines and invention of the automobile, industry, like a conservative homesteader, stayed anchored where it was first established.

Boom for Midwest

Then came the war and the movement of industry into this inland region has created a major boom. Thought it is largely a matter of construction of new plants, most of them for production of fighting materials, it is part of a basic shift. Protection from attack is one motive in this inland movement, but it also is due to a recognition of the advantages of location closer to raw materials and markets, and of the vaster possibilities for future expansion and development. If it is economical for manufacturing to be located here in wartime, it is, insists the Association, as economical for it to be located here in normal times.

They point out that in this mid-continent region, for instance, there is 82 per cent of the nation's petroleum supplies and 84.5 per cent of its proved reserves. In this region, including Western Pennsylvania, is 94 per cent of the nation's bituminous coal, 84 per cent of its natural gas, 94.2 per cent of its iron ore, 49.5 per cent of its lead, 46.5 per cent of its zinc, 99 per cent of its sulphur, 69.5 per cent of its salt, 71.3 per cent of its potash.

On the farming side 80.7 per cent of the nation's wheat is produced in this region; 88 per cent of its corn, 89 per cent of its oats, 83 per cent of its rice, 78 per cent of its barley, 72 per cent of its cotton, 72.8 per cent of its wool, 75.9 per cent of its cane sugar, over 51 per cent of its beet sugar, 95 per cent of its soybeans, 89.9 per cent of its flaxseed, 73.4 per cent of its cattle, 80.7 per cent of its horses, 73 per cent of its sheep, and 94.5 per cent of its hogs.

In this area is 72 per cent of the mileage of the nation's Class I railroads, and 52 per cent of its highways.

Move Began Before War

Th westward movement of manufacturing was under way before the war, chiefly into the South and Southwest. Even here, though, it was largely due to the initiative of the wideawake political and business leaders of the area, rather than to a realization by business itself that it was time for it to catch up with materials and markets.

After the war, there will be inevitably some abandonment of industrial plants, and some withdrawal to home sites in the East or on the West Coast, in the case of airplanes. But it is believed here that the roots of vast midcontinental industrial zone will have been planted deep, and that here in the Mississippi Valley will be the nation's new frontier.

Axis Propaganda Strength Breaks

CHICAGO, May 21 (AP)—John Herrick, chief of the press division of the office of Facts and Figures, asserted yesterday that Axis propagandists had made the mistake of underestimating the intelligence and common sense of the American people.

"We were caught unprepared in the battle of propaganda because we did not understand that we were up against a gang of scientific gutter fighters," he stated at the spring convention of the Inland Daily Press Associatioon.

"But we are rapidly climbing out of the sucker class. We are doing it through a co-operative effort of the Government, the people and the press. That effort consists of the simple process of exposing enemy propaganda to the light of American public opinion."

Mr. Herrick said the dictatorships entered the struggle with an advantage but their early strength broke down.

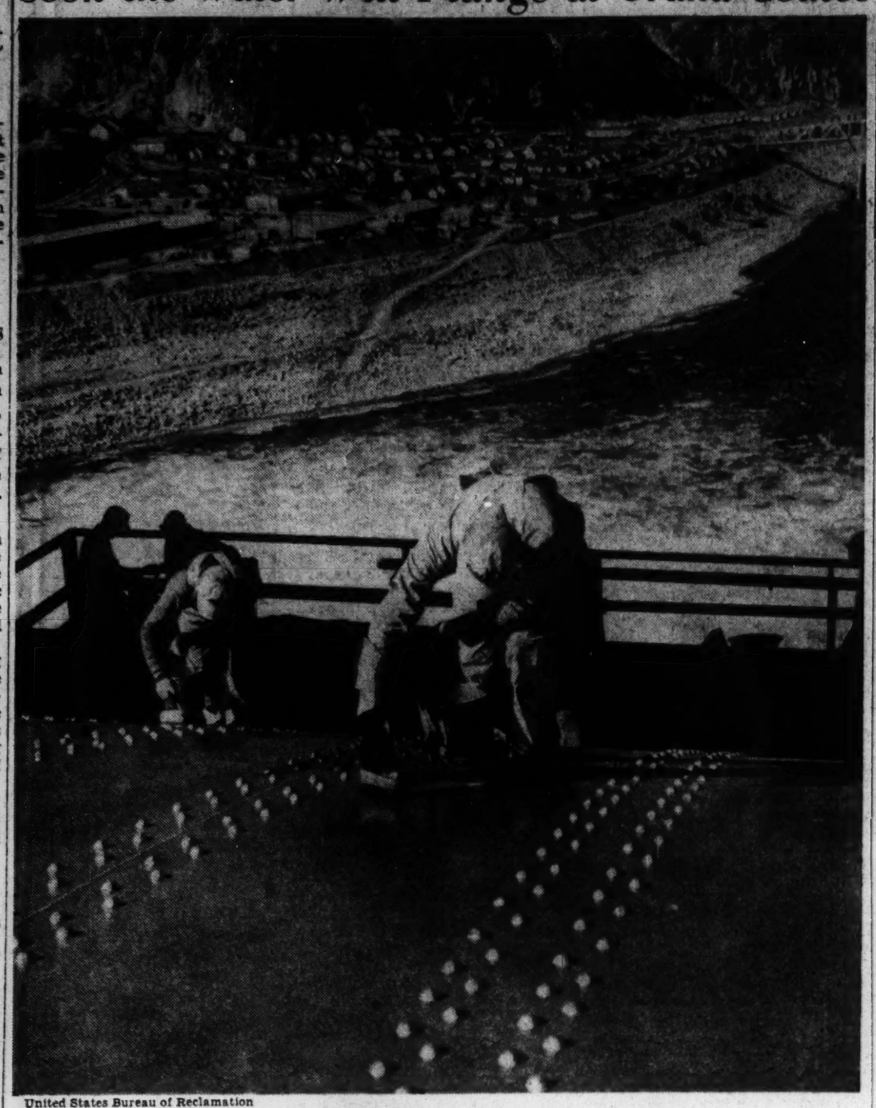
Market to Be Provided For N. Y. Milk Surplus

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Dairymen in the New York milkshed unable to sell their distress milk through normal trade channels will be provided a market through an arrangement by the Agricultural Marketing Administration for the processing of this milk into cheese to meet domestic demands and United Nations' requirements, the Agriculture Department said here.

At the same time, the Department announced that action on petitions for a public hearing to amend the New York Federal milk marketing order will be deferred until after the producer committee, now working on the problem of surplus milk in the New York milkshed in relation to the inspection load of the New York City Health Department, makes its final report early in July.

The Metropolitan Co-operative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc., and 11 operating co-operatives acting independently of the agency, petitioned for a hearing to consider restoring market service payments on all milk classifications. The Dairy Farmers' Union requested the removal of all such payments.

Soon the Water Will Plunge at Grand Coulee



United States Bureau of Reclamation

Workmen Apply Final Coats of Paint to 11 Drum Gates

The men are working 320 feet above the spillway of the mammoth dam. The overflow from the 150-mile reservoir will hurtle over the crest and down the concrete incline into a bucket or trough below in an unbroken sheet of water, a third of a mile wide and equivalent in height to a 35-story building. Coulee Dam, the engineers' town, is seen along the river bank below the dam.

Prado Visits Cuba on Homeward Journey

HAVANA, May 21 (AP)—President Prado of Peru arrived by plane from the United States today for a one-day visit to Cuba. President Batista welcomed him at the airport.

Cuba's welcome was particularly warm because three of Dr. Prado's brothers fought in the Cuban War of Independence against Spain, and Peru was the first nation to recognize the new Cuban Government.

Leaving Miami this morning after a history-making 15-day state visit to the United States, Dr. Prado predicted that the cause of the democracies "is bound to triumph."

After inspecting war production plants and military establishments, President Prado sent a farewell telegram to his host, President Roosevelt, in which he said:

"I am confirmed in the conviction that the sacred cause we and the Americas have espoused is bound to triumph, thanks to the indomitable spirit of free men and to the vast resources of this mighty country."

The Peruvian natural scientist, banker and political chieftain, who was a guest at the White House at the start of his tour and then bade President Roosevelt farewell at a 50-minute interview yesterday, was given a big send-off at Miami.

President Prado reviewed a contingent of Army Air Force men at the airport, while a squadron of four-motored U. S. bombers maneuvered overhead.

The President and his official party will spend today here before proceeding to Colombia and Venezuela for state visits en route to Lima.

Aleutian 'Gun' Pointing at Japan Is Loaded

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Pacific Coast

Just a little reading between the lines these days indicates that Alaska and its long finger of Aleutian Islands, which have been likened to a gun pointing in the direction of Japan, are in effect exactly that—a gun; a loaded gun.

All letters now coming out of Alaska have one end of the envelope slit open and pasted shut again with a sticker reading "Censored." That is why the reading must be done between the lines.

Approximately 270 Japanese and Japanese-Americans are being evacuated from the Territory of Alaska. Filipinos, who outnumber Japanese in the Territory, are expected to take the place largely, of the evacuated Japanese farmers.

Travel Discouraged

Commanders of the 13th Naval District and of the Western Defense Command of the Army are discouraging travel of all women and children to Alaska, especially southwestern and western Alaska. Shortage of passenger transportation facilities, the very definite hazard involved, and the fact that subsistence in Alaska is becoming increasingly difficult, are given as the causes.

"The nature of the military situation has required, and will continue to require use of all available space in vessels operating between continental United States ports and the Territory of Alaska," headquarters of the Western Defense Command announces.

Single Exception

The desire and the custom of American women to go where their husbands go, whatever the hazards of trip or residence, have set up a problem for the War and Navy Departments. Both departments have issued orders prohibiting wives and dependents of military personnel, including Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and of civilian workers employed on military projects from returning to Alaska, once they have left.

Exception has been made and permission to return granted to a few wives and dependents who were actual bona fide long-time residents of Alaska. This, it is announced, will be continued as the single exception to the policy which has just been set forth in the form of a military and naval regulation.

Although Alaska in recent years has increased its own production in the matter of breadstuffs and vegetables and meats, much of the Alaska-bound freight on ships plying northern waters has consisted of these basic commodities.

Virtually all manufactured goods and processed commodities of all kinds used in the Territory are sent to Alaska on ships.

It is revealing no military secret to comment that in these days military supplies, equipment, and man power, take the same general route.

The Inland Passage up along Canada's coast and Alaska's long southern panhandle is almost as proof against submarine infestions as an inland river would be. And the point at which the truck road from the interior meets shipping in these latter days is purely a military matter—perhaps somewhere along the northern reaches of that inland waterway behind islands or headlands that would defeat the wiliest and most determined of submarine commanders.

Alaska sends out to the United States fish, furs, and metals, chiefly. The outbound manifest of shipping, which has been a public matter on commerce reports for years, makes it obvious that each individual in Alaska adds an item, however small, to the inbound shipping needs.

The major Alaskan highway up through Canada is a development that is largely in the future. How much freight is "flying in" is a question that probably will not be answered until the war is over. The Japanese General Staff would like very much to know.

All who watch and listen on the Pacific Coast these days—and that means just about everyone—knows that Alaska has been preparing against attack since long before Pearl Harbor.

Once not so long ago it was considered as vulnerable as it was vital to the defense of North America. Today it is quite as vital but not, everyone seems to know, as vulnerable.

The Aleutian "gun" pointing toward Japan is no longer unloaded.

Factor of Race Not Contract Bar

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—A House Military Affairs subcommittee reported yesterday it had found no evidence "that would even remotely substantiate the charges of racial discrimination" preferred by the American Enterprise Associates, Inc., of Toledo, Ohio, against governmental agencies purchasing army uniforms.

The committee report said that the Association had charged through Olander J. Smith, whom it described as a disbarred Negro attorney, that the Association was low bidder on two contracts for Army overcoats but that the bids were rejected because the bidders were Negroes.

Mr. Smith was represented in the report as having admitted his Association was not in a position to perform its part even if it had been awarded a contract.

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GIVE YOUR CAR A FRESH START EVERY 1,000 MILES
SOCONY-VACUUM OIL CO., INC.

Carroll's New War Play Presented in New York

By John Beaufort

New York

In "The Strings, My Lord, Are False," which opened at the Royale Theater Tuesday evening, Paul Vincent Carroll is proclaiming from the rubble of a blitzed Scottish industrial slum that this war is a war against economic exploitation of the poor by the rich as well as against Hitler. Mr. Carroll's hero is Canon Courtenay, a bluff and vigorous churchman whom capitalistic opponents and ecclesiastical superiors describe as a "Red" but who is content with calling himself "just a rather dirty white." The action of the play passes in the spring of 1941 in the refuge room of Canon Courtenay's presbytery and, when the bombs begin to fall, in the crypt under his church.

More broadly speaking, Mr. Carroll's hero is all the people who dig themselves out of the ruins while corrupt politicians and venal businessmen profit from the construction of matchbox shelters, fail to provide necessary fire-fighting equipment, or sell rationed food in a black market.

This is a realistic drama with poetic interludes. It reports human disaster. It records courage and the lack of it, the surrender to war's immorality, the grit and the morale displayed by people under fire. It is less mystic than Mr. Carroll's other plays but scarcely less discursive. The nature of the writing demanded an ear for speech just as the singing of even a simple song requires an ear for music. The play is not without confusion but it makes valid declarations about the rights of man and it is not without hope.

Elia Kazan's direction must bear much of the responsibility for allowing a good deal of the dialogue to jump instead of flow.

As the canon, Walter Hampden seldom penetrates beneath a surface gruffness to the man's compassion and simple honesty, or to the authority which derived from his dignity. Ruth Gordon, certainly an actress of sensitivity, seems strained and monotonous in the admittedly unpleasant part of a heroine who finds her fiancé steadfast and forgiving even after he has discovered that she is going to bear another man's child. Colin Keith-Johnston gives a solid and unswerving performance as the fiancé, who is also a crusading member of the Town Council.

Margot Grahame has the part of a blowsy and profane prostitute with a kindly disposition and a yearning for respectability. Art Smith, with a Scotchman's burr, sets forth a member of the proletariat who sticks to his colors. Will Lee has some solo passages as a one-armed Jewish veteran of Dunkirk, a telephone linesman with ambitions to build bridges. Philip Bourneuf gives a compact and tight-lipped portrayal of a bitter young man who refuses to fight for a Government which, through one of its policemen, fatally clubbed his father in a strike. Mr. Bourneuf plays with an intelligence which goes beyond his own role to a comprehension of what the play is about.

There are several good minor performances. But one cannot help feeling that the production falls short both of its possibilities and of Mr. Carroll's intentions.

Opening Tonight

At the Peabody Playhouse—"Address: Hamburg." New play by Sheldon Glueck of the Harvard Law School, presented by the Tributary Theater of Boston. The plot is concerned with a family in Hamburg, before, during, and after the present war. Eliot Duvey has staged the production. Performances will be given through Saturday night.

Spanish 'Carmen'

Continuing its series of films designed to promote inter-American solidarity, Centro Cultural Panamericano, at 543 Boylston Street, is offering a return engagement of the screen version of "Carmen" that was produced in Republican Spain.

The film is in Spanish, with English captions. In the title role is Imperio Argentina, who gives a fiery impersonation of the gypsy girl. The picture will be shown twice a week for two weeks and possibly longer, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

This is believed to be the first series of films to be shown in Boston in the languages of Latin-America, with the aim of promoting better understanding among the nations of North and South America.

The aim in selecting each film is to illuminate some phase of the major cultural streams that merge to form America, French, English, Spanish, and Portuguese productions fit into this pattern. Surprising to many North Americans is the quality of films produced in Mexico, Argentina, and Brazil.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

In 'Reap the Wild Wind'

© Paramount

Paulette Goddard

In the DeMille film staying for a third week at the Metropolitan.

American 'Y' Worker Lauds Britain's Women in Uniform

Closely related to Britain's women in uniform is the British Y. W. C. A., with its more than 400 centers throughout the cities and countryside of England.

These centers comprise the "leave hostels," the "hotels" for the Land Army and defense workers, and the "youth centers" for younger girls, explained Miss Charlotte T. Niven in an interview today.

Miss Niven, an American "Y" worker and member of the British national Y. W. C. A. staff since the start of the war, has just returned for four months of special work in the United States at the request of the national board.

She drew a word picture of English cities so packed with inhabitants that the traveler is literally unable to find a room for the night unless special provision has been made in advance. It is because of this condition that the British Government has been making even heavier demands upon the Y. W. C. A. for temporary and permanent quarters for Britain's rapidly growing army of women in uniform.

"They do not tell us how many women are in the army now," Miss Niven said, "but we know that it has been doubled and doubled again. As recently as the first of this year the Government asked us to produce 200 more beds in our leave hostels."

Here the W. A. A. F.'s, the W. R. N. S., the A. T. S. and the Land Army Girls may be sure of a place to stay when they are on leave or traveling through London. This latest demand brought about the re-opening of the "Y" in Endsleigh Gardens, which was evacuated at the time of the blitz.

This was opened by the Queen in April and is now ready to accommodate up to 180 beds, Miss Niven reported.

On the question of the women and their uniforms, the "Y" executive said that she thought without exception the girls of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force were pleased with their uniforms. "They are really very smart."

The members of Women's Royal Navy Service are very much a part of the Navy and, as Miss Niven described it, "have that kind of pride which doesn't have to look cocky." The uniform of the Auxiliary Territorial Service is khaki and by some is considered not so natty as the others. It is by far, however, the largest branch of the women's army.

These girls cook for the army, do laundry work, and many tasks which are drab and not particularly inspiring. One branch which is popular, however, according to the "Y" worker, is the transport. In this the women drive food convoys, the smaller munitions lorries and trucks. They have to be expert mechanics in order to qualify.

Miss Niven says that the men of the army take the women very much for granted now as an established part of the service and seem pleased with their work.

In the beginning England's women were drafted and assigned to work without great regard for their qualifications for the job. Now just the opposite is true. They are selected for special branches of work according to their previous training and experience, girls with a knowledge of mathematics being especially wanted in the "listening centers" where airplane detectors pick up the noise of approaching planes and the mathematicians quickly calculate the location, speed and direction of the approaching craft.

Miss Niven has travelled all over England in connection with the war-work of the "Y." She was with the "Y" in France during the last war, and was Executive Secretary of the World's Council of that organization for 15 years. She left England on a convoy in February and arrived in the United States after a journey of 26 days.

Miss Niven's family home was in Dobb's Ferry, New York. Thornton Wilder, playwright and novelist, is her nephew. While in Boston, she is staying with another nephew, Prof. Amos Wilder of Newton.

Bus Stops Revised To 500 Feet Apart

Massachusetts street railway and bus companies are now busy revising their schedules to carry out State Public Utilities Commission orders to space passenger stopping places not less than 500 feet apart.

The Commission orders were issued in co-operation with the Federal Office of Defense Transportation to conserve gasoline and tires.

"A stopping place within 500 feet of another usually is undesirable and wasteful and should be eliminated," the Commission said. "A reasonable standard is to space stopping places at distances of 660 to 1,200 feet, according to conditions."

New Sources Of Vanadium Fill War Need

By the Associated Press

Harvard University natural scientists have confirmed that the new sources of vanadium—the vital, hardening metal essential to production of war materials—which had been found in the western States and in Ontario, Canada, may be in quantities large enough to satisfy the United States's war needs.

Exactly where these deposits were found or how far they extended was not revealed, but John C. Rabbitt, who has been analyzing samples for Harvard and the U. S. Geological Survey, said that some of the results were "most encouraging."

Vanadium is the metal, which, when added in small quantities to steel, makes the new alloy tough, hard and durable. Vanadium deposits in Peru and in the Western States have been the chief source for the United States, but the war effort has made it imperative that new sources be developed immediately.

Field agents for the geological survey, scouring the country for the metal, have turned in more than 500 samples for analysis since the first of the year.

The richest material so far analyzed has come from iron deposits discovered in Ontario by Willard C. Lacy, teaching fellow in petrography at Harvard. This is the first concentration of the metal reported from Canada, and its presence has been confirmed by the spectrograph, the detecting instrument which has been used chiefly for research work in light and atomic structure.

With the spectograph, however, Mr. Rabbitt has been able to analyze between 30 and 40 samples a day—an output which has given a considerable lift to the survey.

Of the 500-odd samples analyzed so far, he said, none had been found as rich in vanadium as the ore from Peru, but the best had been quite rich enough to warrant recovery.

12,000 Pythians To Push War Aid

With the appointment of a committee, plans for the Massachusetts Pythian war program got under way today, according to Wallace Stearns, recently elected Grand Chancellor of Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias. The purpose of this program will be to get the 12,000 Pythians in the Bay State working in closer co-operation with the Government program to benefit the country's war activity.

The central committee, headed by William G. Lord of Athol, will co-operate with the war committees of the subordinate lodges throughout the State.

Five Painters Exhibit

The final exhibition to be held this season at the Ross Gallery, 70 Huntington Avenue, consists of pictures by five painters and draughtsmen of this vicinity; Russell Gordon Carter, Carmen di Stefano, Gustav Fra Fredheim, Hans G. Hagen and Harry Nils Wijk.

Mr. Carter shows a series of pencilled portraits of trees. They are executed in a painstaking and very orderly manner. From the titles "The Ladies," "Pattern in Lace," "The Royal Family" it appears that he envisages his arboreal subjects figuratively. The pictures themselves are more literal than literary. Trunk, bough and branch are painstakingly executed with neat strokes that add up to a sturdy substantial likeness.

Harry Nils Wijk furnishes a series of diligently painted personal portraits in oil. Carmen di Stefano shows some water colors among which "Provincetown" and "Prout's Neck" are especially worth mention. "Showers" by Gustav Fra Fredheim is the most notable of his water colors. The exhibition will continue through May 30.

D. A.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm": sk.	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee: popular
3:15	News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Pirates Baseball Game	recordings
3:30	News; Hollywood	Two Men and a Girl	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee: popular
3:45	Jobs for Victory	'15 Minutes from B'dway'	"Right to Happiness"	Pirates Baseball Game	recordings
4:00	Unitarian Conven.	"Club Matinee: variety	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee: popular
4:15	Studio Speaker	Club Matinee: variety	Stella Dallas": sketch	Pirates Baseball Game	recordings
4:30	Swing Time	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee: popular
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Pirates Baseball Game	recordings
5:00	Musical Camera:	Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Music; Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: popular
5:15	Jean Collins; orch.	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	recordings
5:30	War Bonds; Songs	"Two of Us"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	The Drama Shop
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Herb Lewis, songs	Music: Sport comment	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service
6:00	News comment	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Sports comments
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports; Town Crier
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, News	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or.	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	"Maudie's Diary":	Al Pearce's Gang	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Joe Neville's Orchestra
7:45	dramatic sketch	Al Pearce's Gang	Talk: "Melodic Moods"	"Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	Celebrity Theater	Frank Morgan, Fanny	American Opera	Jose Domingues' Orch.
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	Celebrity Theater	Brice; guests; orchestra	Festival: Gian-Carlo	Price Control; Orch
8:30	"Powerhouse": Kay	"Bur Lee Boulevards"	The Aldrich Family:	Menotti's 'The Old Maid	"Songs of the Range"
8:45	Scott; Elmer Davis	Dorothy Thompson	dramatic sketch	and the Thief'; Orch.	Negro Spirituals
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur program	"Should the United	Mary Martin; Victor	News Service	cal Album"; records
9:30	"Big Town": drama	States Break Relations	Borge; orchestra; Music	'Americans at the	Classical Album
9:45	"Big Town": drama	With Vichy?"; Songs	Maids; guests	Ramparts': music-drama	Classical Album
10:00	"First Line": de-	"Bats in the Belfry"	Rudy Vallee; John Bar-	Network Sports	News report
10:15	fense program	"Bats in the Belfry"	rymore; Joan Davis	Network Sports	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	Public Affairs	Morgan Beatty, News	Round Table: Mrs. Henry	Network Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk	Morgenthau, conductor	Network Sports	Freddy Martin's Orch
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Del Casino's Orchestra	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15	Rideout; music	Musical You Want	Local news; Songs	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Henchmen"
11:30	Master Works of	Music You Want	"Music in the Moon-	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	Music; orchestra	Music You Want	light"; orch.; vocalists	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Day's End; News

Friday's Program

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	Musical Clock	
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	Musical Clock	
7:30	Quiz; music; news	Musical Clock	"Fiesta"; music	News Service	
7:45	News; War summ'ry	News Service	Musical Clock	Organ Recital	
8:00	News of the World	World News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15	Shopping talk	Chet Gaylord, songs	"George & Dixie"; News	"Morning Watch"; talk	Post Exchange
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	News; Morning Toast;	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Post Exchange
8:45	Carl Moore; News	popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Johnny Marvin's Orch.
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	News; household talk	News and Rhythm	Colonial News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Bearle's Manor"	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Songs in the Wind	"Breakfast Club"	Singing Strings	Merry-Go-Round	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45	"Thus We Live"	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Treasury Star Parade	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	Valiant Lady": sk.	"Millwheel": music	Bess Johnson": sketch	New England Cupboard	Farm and Home News
10:15	American Stories	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft: music	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Help Mate": drama	Melody Strings	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Pood Fair"	"Chaplain Jim, U. S. A."	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Army Highlights	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Victory at Home	"Second Husband": sk.	"The Baritone": sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Talk: Guadalajara Trio,
11:15	"Aunt Jenny": sk.	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Australian News	"Chatter"
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"John's Other Wife": sk	"Road of Life": sketch	News Comment; Orch	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Colonial Network Orch	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	Gene and Glenn	Boake Carter, News	Sports reports
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Kaleidoscope	Defense; Farm talks	Town Crier
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	Luncheon Music	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Serial drama	Mildred Carlson, talk	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Vic and Sade": sk.	U. S. Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Music "Styled for You"	Leoni Vanni, soprano
1:45	"Road of Life"	News report	Cedric Foster, News	March On, Marines	Henry King's Orchestra
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orch	Light of the World	Treasures in Melody	Victory program
2:15	Serial drama	"Contrasts in Melody"	"Grimm's Daughter" sk.	Music; news	"Leatherneck Parade"
2:30	"We Love and Learn"	"Dance Concert"	Guiding Light: drama	Network program	Jean Harper, songs
2:45	"The Goldbergs"	"Dance Concert"	"Betty Crocker" sketch	Sports Comments	News Service
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	Against the Storm"	Mutual Goes Calling"	Dance Matinee: popular
3:15	"Ma Marlin" news	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling"	recordings
3:30	News; Hollywood	Two Men and a Girl	'Pepper Young's Family'	Ray Herbeck's Orchestra	Dance Matinee: popular
3:45	Novachord: talk	Southernaires quartet	'Right to Happiness'	The Song Shop	recordings
4:00	David Cheskin's Or.	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Dance Music	Dance Matinee: popular
4:15	"Exploring Space"	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas" sketch	Sports Comments	recordings
4:30	"Swing Time"	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones" sketch	Music "Rhythmettes"	Dance Matinee: popular
4:45	Press News	Melody Interlude; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Cafe Continental	recordings
5:00	"Musical Camera"	Jack Dalton, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: popular
5:15	Jean Collins; orch.	"Musical Headliners"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	recordings
5:30	Songs; Orchestra	Superman: sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Jack Armstrong: drama	The Drama Shop
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports comment; Music	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Sports reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports; Town Crier
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Ontario Show	Fred Waring's Orchestra	News Commentator	March to Victory
7:15	Olga Coelho, songs	Kelly: comedy; orch	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	National Maritime	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Melodic Moods"	Joe Neville's Orchestra
7:45	Day: Drama	Grand Central Station	Baritone and organ	"Melodic Moods"	Treasury Parade
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	"Your War": drama	Lucille Manners; Ross	Sizing Up the News"	Jose Domingues' Orch
8:15	Paul Muni; Tom-	"Your War": drama	Graham; orchestra	"What Price Victory?"	Price Control"; records
8:30	my Riggs; Olyn	Meet Your Navy: orches-	"Information Please";	"Hail to the Merchant	The Lyric Theater
8:45	Landick; E. Davis	tra; songs; choir	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Marine"; Drama	The Lyric Theater
9:00	"Playhouse": Ray	News dramatization	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, News	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Block's Orchestra	News dramatization	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or	Colonial News Service	cal Album"
9:30	Fire Nights: drama	Attuck's Chorus	Party; Louise Massey	"Double or Nothing";	"Classical Album"
9:45	sketch; G. Simms	"Four Polka Dots": songs	Singing Westerners; or	quiz, with guests	"Classical Album"
10:00	"How'm I Doin'?"	"Party Line": program	"People Are Funny"	Network sports	News reports
10:15	Bob Hawk's Quiz	First Piano Quartet	quiz show; guests	Network sports	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	"A World at War"	Treasury Star Parade	"The Night of May 32"	Network sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk	variety program	Network sports	Raymond Scott's Orch
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service		Claude Thornhill's Orch,
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra	Music You Want	Local news; Songs	Fletcher Henderson's Or.	Enric Madriguera's Orch.
11:30	Music; Master	Music You Want	Reflections in Rhythm;	"Tropical Serenade"	Harry James' Orchestra,
11:45	Works of Music	Music You Want	orchestra; vocalists	"Tropical Serenade"	Day's End; music
					Day's End; News

Jackson 4-Year 'Physical' Among First Such Courses

Jackson College, department of women in Tufts College, is one of the first of the women's colleges in the United States to adopt compulsory four-year physical education, according to an announcement by Leonard Carmichael, President.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor. Recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Books.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Christian Science Programs For Friday, May 22

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m. — WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 9.70, 11.79mc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 268 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 8 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Bridgeport—Sundays, 4:45 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
Hartford—Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven—Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Second and Fourth Sundays, 2:45 p. m. Beginning June 1, second and fourth Thursdays, 9:15 a. m. WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m. WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m), (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 6 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WRAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Thursdays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield—Week May 18, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1270kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia — Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.

Rhode Island

Providence — Saturdays, 12 noon, WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 3:30 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 6 p. m., WRUL, and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 15.35 (19.5m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesdays of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City — First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, May 22
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Two Men and a Girl.
3:45 p. m.—"Broadway"; talk.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Sweet and Low
5:30 p. m.—"Symphony of Melody."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports Reporter.
7:15 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
7:30 p. m.—"Novelty Time."
7:45 p. m.—"Ink Spots"; Quartet.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Braves-Pirates Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Old Maid and the Thief."
8:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
9:30 p. m.—"Americans at the Ramparts," drama-music.
10:00 p. m.—"Symphonietta."
10:30 p. m.—Pan Americana.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—J. B. Priestley, London.
11:30 p. m.—Griff Williams' Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—"Hallo Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Women's War. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

Sydney—9:15 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time) VLQ2, 11.87 meg., 25.3 m.

Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time) VLO7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.

Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes from Hollywood. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—11:15 p. m.—English Program. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
Tickets on Sale 2 Weeks in Advance
30c, 55c, 85c, $1.10 Inc. Tax

BOSTON (MOVIES)

TIMELY AS TODAY'S HEADLINES!
GUERRILLA BRIGADE
Russian Peasants Fighting for their Liberties!
Extra! The DEAN OF CANTERBURY Calls for a new Western Front
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"MAJOR BARBARA"
Wendy HILLER, Rex HARRISON
Robert MORLEY, Emlyn WILLIAMS
Plus Short Films

NOW! METROPOLITAN
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BOSTON PREMIERE
The American Youth Opera
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Cast of 100
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
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Ethel Barrymore
THE CORN IS GREEN
Eves. 1.10 to 2.75. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 1.10 to 2.20

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George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
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Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
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Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

John C. Wilson presents
THE CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY
Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'y. CI. 6-3969
Air-Cooled. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

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EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
280 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

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—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
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Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"The Corn Is Green," by Emlyn Williams, starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"All's Fair," presented by Wiman and Rodgers in association with Richard Kollmer. Starring Ray Bolger. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire and Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week!)

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Personal Island," comedy by Pauline Williams. Starring Fay Wray. Presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. 8:30.

Peabody Playhouse—"Address: Hamburg," by Sheldon Glueck. Presented by the Tributary Theater of Boston. 8:30.

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"The Imaginary Invalid," by Moliere. Benefit for the American Theater Wing War Relief Fund. 8:30.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.

Entrance of the Boyards ..... Malvorsen
Scherzo from the Symphony No. 1 ..... Shostakovitch
"Spring" (for String Orchestra) ..... Grieg
Overture to "Hiensi" ..... Wagner
Conc

Massachusetts Civilians Urged to Keep Sharp Lookout for Enemy Action

Information Center Set Up At State House

Massachusetts civilians were asked today by Adjt. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, Commander of the State Guard, to keep a constant lookout for enemy action, including possible troop landings, fifth column activities and local disasters, and to report such action to local police.

General Erickson, in issuing his request to all civilians to report such activities, announced that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has established a Massachusetts military information center at the State House as a clearing house for such reports.

This center, operating on a 24-hour basis, will relay the information to military authorities and State departments co-operating in emergency activities.

Specifically, General Erickson asked for a lookout for:

1. Enemy troops landing by boat or from the air. Reports should include type of troops and approximate number.
2. Activities of armed fifth columnists.
3. Local disasters, such as floods, fire and the like.

State employees learning of such activity should report to the nearest State Police barracks, while other civilians should notify their local police chiefs, who in turn will inform the State Police and the commanding officer of the nearest state guard company.

Earlier, Joseph M. Loughlin, U. S. Regional Director of Civilian Defense, had warned New England communities to be on the alert for possible shelling of their shores by enemy seacraft this spring and summer.

Notice of shelling attack will be transmitted to the public through the yellow, blue, and red signal system established for air raids, he said. The blast of the siren may mean that a German sub is firing high explosive shells, the Director indicated.

Danger from air raids has been regarded as involving incendiary bombs rather than high explosives, because a single enemy plane can carry so many more of the former than the latter, Mr. Loughlin said today, amplifying his previous warning. Shelling, however, is a high explosive danger, he pointed out.

"It is not at all impossible for such seacraft shelling to take place," Mr. Loughlin declared in a memorandum to New England state defense councils. We "should not for a moment minimize the possibility."

He recalled the recent attack on an oil refinery near Santa Barbara, Calif., as evidence that such action is feasible.

Communities near possible military objectives should remain particularly on the alert, Mr. Loughlin said.

Protective measures taken against bombing raids from the air serve to prepare a locality for shelling, he added.

First warning of imminent attack, Mr. Loughlin said, will be transmitted to the OCD organization by the interceptor command, which "will be apprised of the presence of such enemy ships and other enemy activities through the medium of the aircraft warning service, among whose agents are the aircraft observers, the Navy, and the Coast Guard."

Warnings will then be transmitted "through the air raid warning system, to affected communities which will in turn activate their civilian protection system in the same manner as for defense against air attack."

10,000 Posters Against Fires Sent Over N. E.

Launching a campaign against careless fires, which he said are "ruinous to the nation's victory drive," Joseph M. Loughlin, United States Regional Director of Civilian Defense, today mailed 10,000 fire-hazard posters to New England State Committees on Public Safety.

The posters, showing a tongue of flame over the basic OCD insignia, and bearing the legend, "Careless fires can lose the war," will be posted over the New England area in many hundreds of cities and towns.

Judges Called In Vote Case

Three judges of the Massachusetts Superior Court have been ordered to appear before the State Supreme Court on June 3 in regard to the petition of several Boston voters seeking to oust Mayor Maurice J. Tobin on charges of corrupt practices in his election.

The order was issued by Judge Henry T. Lummus and the lower court judges were Joseph Walsh, James C. Donnelly, and Jesse W. Morton.

Some weeks ago the lower court tribunal dismissed the petition filed by Marian Clarke Nichols and several other Boston voters on the ground that it did not have the required five signatures.

The petitioners are now seeking to revoke the ruling of the three judges and to establish that there were actually seven petitioners.

Haverhill Tax Rate $40

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 21 (AP)—Following the suggestion of State Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long that a proposed reduction of $1.20 in the tax rate be withheld, the Assessors announced a rate of $40, the same as that of last year.

Wide World

Sculpturing in Ice

Miss Madeline Stone of Claremont, N. H., is shown here with a chisel, turning a block of ice into a swan. An art student at the Vesper George School of Art, Boston, Miss Stone works with mittens and a heavy coat to keep out the chill of the studio which is walled with 1,500 tons of ice to keep the room at a correct temperature of 28 degrees above zero. Miss Stone's frigid masterpieces are used at banquets, and the bowls shown below are used as containers for oysters, grapefruit, shrimp, or fruit cocktails. She uses a special drill to cut out the center of the bowls.

Candidates Sought by Army For Glider Pilot Training

War Activities in New England

Glider Pilots Wanted—Men between the ages of 18 and 35 are being sought by the Army for glider pilot training, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, First Corps Area Commander, announced today.

Applications are now being received from male citizens in excellent physical condition who have had flying experience and training will begin immediately, General Miles said.

Trainees will be chosen from aspirants who are in at least one of the following groups:

Holders of currently effective civil aeronautics administration air man's certificates, private grade or higher; holders of lapsed CAA certificates, private grade or higher, provided expiration was subsequent to Jan. 1, 1941; applicants who certify that they have completed 200 or more glider flights; former aviation cadets or aviation students who have been eliminated for flying deficiency after successful completion of the course of elementary instruction; and men who can present a letter signed by a CAA district or regional flight inspector or flight supervisor certifying that the applicant is professionally qualified.

Boston Information Center—A new class of 125 civilian volunteers was inducted last night into service with the Boston Information Center. A wing of the First Interceptor Command, the air force unit on continuous watch against enemy air attack on the eastern seacoast, the Boston Information Center is the place where reports of air observers are received, assimilated, and analyzed by military officers responsible for intercepting enemy air action.

The latest batch of volunteers was inducted at Boylston Hall, Harvard Yard. At the conclusion of a processing and instruction course they will go on active duty at the Information Center. Duties of these volunteer workers include teletype message work, telephone duty, plotting, and other specialized services.

Regional commander of the First Interceptor Command, under whose direction the Boston Information Center operates, is Lieut. Col. Minthorne W. Reed. Applications for civilian duty at the Center may be made at 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Room 914.

Doolittles Have a Slogan—When Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle, the famous Jimmy of peacetime speed records, showered Japan with all those bombs last month, he was, in a sense, merely being true to the Doolittle family motto: "Do a little more a little better."

Wallingford, Conn., is the home of the Doolittle family. While Jimmy may never have been there, the Society of Descendants of Abraham Doolittle claim him as one of the 11,000 living members of the family which got its American start from that sturdy 17th-century settler and his two wives. Several hundred Doolittles gathered at Wallingford last summer in tercentennial celebration of Doolittle's arrival in America.

The new holder of the Congressional Medal of Honor wasn't on hand, but Douglass Doolittle, Chicago Advertising man and retiring president of the Society, spoke proudly of his exploits in sketching the part the Doolittles have played in American history.

Like Father Like Son—Charles J. Fay of Newport, R. I., is only 17 but he wanted to join the Navy because his dad was a chief torpedoman in Australia. So special papers waiving the age limit were forwarded to the father for signature.

No answer came; instead, a brief telegram saying the elder Fay had been killed in action. So young Charles' mother signed the papers.

With his experience as a store clerk, the youth could have asked for a storekeeper's rating. But he didn't. "I want to be the same as my father, a torpedoman," he said, as he was accepted into the Navy.

Have a Nice Leave—First Sergeant Jack Young received a wire yesterday from one of his men, a private who was overstaying a three-day pass.

"No alibi except weather and a good time. Prepare doghouse. Arrive Friday."—so ran the honest private's method.

And with equal frankness, Sergeant Young answered by telegram, collect: "Doghouse prepared. See you Friday, son."

Beal Tells of Lyons Contacts

John W. Beal, former Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works, on trial for bribery and conspiracy in connection with contracts in Cambridge's $2,500,000 municipal building program, was called as a witness in his own defense today in Middlesex Criminal Court, Cambridge.

Shortly after taking the stand he broke down emotionally while being asked routine questions about his family, and a recess was ordered.

Following the recess, Mr. Beal was questioned by his attorney, Arthur F. Bickford, regarding his business connections with the Cambridge municipal government.

He told of conversations he had had with a Milton contractor which led to his approaching former Mayor John W. Lyons with the hope of obtaining architectural contracts for alterations and building of the Cambridge Tuberculosis Hospital. He also told of letters which passed between him and the Mayor regarding a proposed survey of the situation. As a result of this survey, he was assured by the former Mayor of Cambridge that he would be given the architectural contract.

Mr. Beal, a Hanover, Mass., architect; his brother, Horatio W. Beal, and Anthony F. Spinelli, Milton contractor, are on trial on charges of conspiring to offer former Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge bribes in connection with the building and alteration of the Cambridge Tuberculosis Hospital.

The government rested its case against the defendants earlier this morning with the calling of Mrs. Catherine Rancourt, one-time secretary to Paul Mannos, Brookline contractor, who was convicted and sentenced with former Mayor Lyons a year ago on bribery and conspiracy charges.

Mrs. Rancourt testified to having received an envelope from Mr. Beal, which he said was "valuable" and which she deposited in a private vault for Mr. Mannos. The envelope was received by her after the close of business and after Mr. Mannos had left the office, and was placed in safekeeping until he came in the next day.

Following the conclusion of the State's case, Judge Vincent Brogna, before whom the case is being tried, instructed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty in two of the 12 counts against John W. Beal.

Protection Of Alaska Is Held Urgent

Urgent need for speed-up of preparations for strong protection of Alaska from Japanese invasion was stressed today by Mrs. Waitstill H. Sharp of the Unitarian Service Committee, who arrived in Boston this morning after a six months' tour of the Pacific Coast.

She reported that there is keen apprehension among West Coast residents that the Japanese may invade Alaska and launch an aerial blitzkrieg upon the United States.

The possibility of sustained Japanese bombing raids and the recent internment of Japanese on the West Coast are the two topics uppermost on everyone's tongue, she said.

Visits Three Camps

Traveling from San Diego to Vancouver, the Unitarian Service Committee worker visited three of the Japanese internment camps, located at Santa Anita, outside of Los Angeles, at Tanferand, near San Francisco, and at Puyallup, Wash.

Asked for a comparison between these and the internment camps in Unoccupied France, where she worked for many months before returning to her home in Wellesley, Mrs. Sharp replied that while the physical conditions of American camps were superior on the whole, there is much to be desired, particularly in the way of sanitation.

She stated that at Santa Anita, where from 12,000 to 14,000 Japanese are quartered in barracks remodeled from the race track paddocks, all toilet facilities and running water are located as far as a quarter of a mile from the living quarters.

At Puyallup, she said that the manure from the stalls had been shovelled into the road and covered with earth which recent rains had washed away, leaving an almost unbearable stench.

'Children Running Wild'

No schools have been provided as yet in these camps which Mrs. Sharp visited, and she told of the children "running around wild" and of older people standing around idly with nothing to do because no provisions have been made for either work or recreation to keep them occupied.

She deplored the haste with which the Japanese have been swept into these areas and the fact that they were given no hearing before their incarceration. Mrs. Sharp contends that this is in violation of the Constitutional rights of those who are American citizens, and a "Fascistic method comparable to that employed in France." In England, she pointed out, all-foreign-born citizens of the enemy countries were given a hearing before internment.

Expect Bombing

Mrs. Sharp talked with many of the Japanese in the camps and found them fearful of bombings—not by the Japanese, but by Americans. They were fearful, she said, that in case of an attempted Japanese invasion, the Americans might bomb the internment camps which are located near the Coast through apprehension of co-operation between the inmates of the camps and the invading enemy.

As a result of the drastic and hasty evacuation, she reported that many deserted farms planted and tilled by the Japanese vegetable growers are running to weeds and that "fruits and vegetables have gone sky-high."

Mrs. Sharp, who will report to the Annual Meeting of the American Unitarian Association this afternoon at the Arlington Street Church, told of the work of the Unitarian Churches on the Coast among the Japanese in the camps, where they are trying to provide books for them to read, games for the children, and are offering to do shopping for the people quartered there.

Should Be More Tolerant

She believes that Americans should adopt a more tolerant attitude toward these people, most of whom are American-born and loyal to the United States. The Unitarian organization and other religious groups are trying to find positions in the Mid-West and other non-defense areas for many of these people so that they may be taken out of these camps and pursue useful occupations.

Mrs. Sharp reported that the spirit among them is fine, that they are docile and faithful to the neisei oath of the American-born Japanese to bear everything with dignity for the sake of the best good of America.

Eventually, of course, the Government will find ways to improve the camps and to provide the proper recreational and educational facilities for the inmates, she stated, but in the haste of war hysteria she feels that much injustice has been done and the innocent have been forced to suffer with the guilty.

3 Lowell Men Sentenced In Narcotic Conspiracy

Two Lowell, Mass., doctors and a druggist were sentenced recently to serve time in "an institution to be determined by the District Attorney's office," by Federal Judge Charles E. Wyzanski for selling and conspiring to sell narcotic drugs.

Dr. James F. Gaffney and Dr. Assadore Klutjian were sentenced to serve two terms of one year and one day each, to run concurrently. Austin A. Frye, druggist, was sentenced to four months each on several charges, also to run concurrently.

Arrangement of Lilies

The arrangement of lilies of the valley held here by Miss Jane Badger of Boston won first prize in flower arrangements at the 20th annual spring flower show of the Women's City Club which opened yesterday and continues through today. The arrangement was done by Mrs. Samuel J. Newman.

Special Session Sought to Indemnify Air-Raid Workers

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall was today asked by Representative Louis Lobel (R) of Allston, to call a special session of the Legislature to indemnify air-raid workers and other civilian-defense volunteers injured while on duty.

The request was contained in a letter to the Governor in which the Allston legislator charged that J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, "is shirking his duties to these 300,000 volunteers and their families in not taking action to protect the workers when injured on duty."

Mr. Lobel said he previously had written to the Governor asking for a special session and that the issue had been referred to Mr. Farley two weeks ago.

Meanwhile, Representative Enrico Cappucci (D), of East Boston, demanded that Governor Saltonstall order the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety to investigate activities of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

In a letter to the Governor, Mr. Cappucci charged that public confidence in the Public Safety Committee had been "undermined" by controversy between Mr. Farley and Thomas J. Buckley, State Auditor.

Senator Cole Candidate

CONCORD, N. H., May 21 (AP)—William M. Cole of Derry, President of the State Senate, announced today he would be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. Mr. Cole said he was preparing a formal statement.

Eight-Point Program Laid for Unitarians

Dr. Frederick May Eliot, President of the American Unitarian Association, presented to the annual meeting of the Association this morning in the Arlington Street Church, Boston, eight points which he said "constitute a necessary program for maintaining the fabric of our churches in these times."

"1. We must hold up the present budgets, or, even increase them.

"2. We must hold up the salaries of our ministers—freeze them at their present points unless they can be raised.

"3. We must keep our churches open during the summer. (This, he said, was the sense of the Layman's League that especially in the present crisis our churches should remain open during the summer months whenever and wherever practicable. And that if the church itself cannot remain open, some program of summer activity should be arranged).

"4. Special stress should be laid on our educational program. The teaching of religion is vital to interpret the times to our children and to encourage the interchange of ideas among adults.

"5. We must maintain contacts, living and real, with the men in our armed forces, those in our own parishes wherever they may be, and those from any church who happen to be in our neighborhood. The initiative for this must come from the parish churches. Let no man from the Unitarian Church go out into the service of his country without feeling that he carries his church with him and that his church carries him in its heart.

"6. We face a real shortage of Unitarian ministers and we do not intend to fill up our ranks with men from the outside. It may be that churches will have to stop thinking that they have got to have the Angel Gabriel for their pulpit and be satisfied with just a good Unitarian minister.

"7. We must make ourselves adaptable to the changing needs of the times.

"8. We must maintain within our parish churches that fundamental spirit of mutual respect.

"Our churches are composed of men and women who respect and love one another and that spirit we must keep," said Mr. Eliot, amid a burst of applause.

The sum of $695 was collected this morning for the Chaplains' Fund after the President told of an incident in the quarantine ward of an Army hospital. All faiths were represented—Roman Catholic, Jewish and Protestant — in about equal proportions. The service was borrowed from the rituals of all three and conducted by the senior chaplain of the area who happened to be a Unitarian. Men of many nations composed the congregation.

"Freedom and security are impossible unless the whole world is organized," declared Philip C. Nash, President of the University of Toledo, who spoke this afternoon.

Mr. Nash was elected Moderator of the Association today, and his audience consisted of some 1,000 delegates from all over the United States.

He recommended the formation of an international court and an international police force "to which all nations including ourselves are subject and which is strong enough to prevent future international banditry."

The day's sessions were opened by a devotional service this morning conducted by the Rev. Arthur Newell Moore, of Houlton, Maine. The Rev. Dr. Palfrey Perkins, Secretary of the Association, reported for the Board of Directors, and Percy Gardner gave the Treasurer's report.

Besides the address of the Moderator, the afternoon session included a talk by the Rev. Dan Huntington Fenn, Director of the Division of Churches, who reported that in active service with the Army and Navy are 14 chaplains, with 13 more making application. Scholarships were given last year to 25 students, he said, ministerial aid dispensed to 82 ministers, and 40 ministers received help from the Sustentation Fund to supplement their salaries.

In the afternoon there was an address by the Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, Director of the Unitarian Youth Commission, who said: "The liberal church welcomes the younger generation with its far more articulate voice, its greater social initiative, its practical idealism, and its swift impatience with dead-end forms of ritualism and 'churchiness.'"

The work of the Unitarian Service Committee at home and abroad was described by William Emerson, Chairman, and by Mrs. Waitstill H. Sharp.

Jan Ciechanowski, Ambassador of Poland, will speak at the Unitarian Festival and Fellowship Dinner at the Boston Chamber of Commerce this evening, when Stacy B. Southworth, Headmaster of Thayer Academy, will preside.

The meeting today also voted to adopt a resolution expressing entire satisfaction with the present policy of management of the Christian Register. The discussion was on the question of whether the Register was being operated under so great control as to destroy its editorial freedom.

Officers for the coming year, who were elected this morning include: Moderator, Philip Nash of Toledo; Regional Vice Presidents: Irving D. Dawes of Richmond, the Rev. Curtis W. Reese, of Chicago, Charles B. Rugg of Worcester, Thurlow T. Taft of California, the Rev. Jacob Trapp of Denver, H. Clay Burkholder of Lancaster, Pa., A. Kenneth Dane of Concord, N. H., Richard Lloyd Jones of Tulsa, Okla., Frank S. Simmons of Montreal.

Directors for three years: The Rev. E. Burdett Backus of Indianapolis, Mrs. Dilworth Lupton of Cleveland, Marshall B. Dalton of West Newton, Mrs. Charles A. Hart of Portland, Ore., Mrs. Charles Moran of St. Louis, Hamilton M. Warren of Summit, N. J.

Directors for one year: The Rev. Robert T. Weston of Lexington, J. Halsey Gulick of Andover, N. H., the Rev. William B. Rice of Dover, Mass., Mrs. Russell P. Wise of Arlington, Richmond H. Sweet of Providence, J. Richard Kuch, representing the Young People's Religious Union.

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Germans Shifted From Bombed Areas Sent to Greece

Greeks cheer raids by British, despite efforts of Italian guards to preserve order.

By David Walker
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, May 21—Upward of 150,000 German civilians have been evacuated recently from bombed areas in the Reich and sent to Southern Greece, according to a recent arrival from Athens who left the Greek Capital early this month. The fashionable suburbs of Athens, for example, Kephyssia and Tatoi, are now for all practical purposes German civilian colonies.

The informant who is one of the very few to leave Greece recently describes the economic situation as so fantastic that many prices have little or no economic meaning. For example, a pair of thin shoes which cost 7,000 drachmas—roughly $70—last November, now cost $250 a pair.

A suit of clothes now varies between $750 and $1,250, according to the quality of the cloth, making it virtually impossible for the vast majority of the population to buy any new clothes.

Money Without Meaning

Oil, which is needed for cooking, rose sharply in price the last few months and reached a figure of $50 a liter.

While those men who work for the Germans are paid 240 drachmas daily, this sum only pays for one third of a pound of either raisins or figs.

Such commodities as meat, fish, potatoes, butter, milk, and cheese are unobtainable, while the present bread ration is five ounces a week. Money as such now has a serious meaning only for those who are able to deal in the "black markets." Barter has become the common form of exchange.

Despite the continued presence of a large number of occupation troops, and the persistent mass construction of barges for German troops now assembled in the Greek islands, the spirit of the civilian population remains unbroken and their faith in ultimate victory unshaken.

On March 25, Greek Independence Day, great crowds surged down Stadium Street in Athens to pay homage to the Unknown Soldier whose tomb was piled high with wreaths during the night.

Italian troops were called up, cavalry and tanks, and some hundred Greek civilians were beaten up, arrested or shot during subsequent troubles.

Cheer British Raids

At night time when British raids occur the populace is still risking shooting by Italian carabinieri in order to watch the bombardments from roof tops and cheer and sing national songs.

While the Greeks are still not allowed to travel by train—Macedonia is at present completely cut off from the rest of Greece—the petrol situation at the capital is such that it is common to see a couple of dozen persons in the same taxicab who each pay $5 for the privilege. The informant who has arrived in Lisbon once saw 32 passengers in a single Ford cab.

The informant stressed that the present food ships arriving at Piraeus, the port of Athens, are insufficient to cope with the most serious food situation in the northern towns, and unless supplies are increased before autumn the gravest consequences can be expected.

Associated Press

Scene on the Italian Home Front

While the Italian Army of Occupation is busy trying to keep the patriotic Greeks within reasonable bounds, King Victor Emmanuel (seated, third from left) carries on at home. The exchange of Axis and United Nations diplomatic staffs brings the foreign relations for all concerned into brighter focus.

Everyday Lacks

By Alvin J. Steinkopf
Associated Press Staff Writer recently released from Germany

LISBON, Portugal, May 21—"Don't accept substitutes" would be idle advice to Germans nowadays—it taxes their ingenuity just to keep things going anywhere near normal.

If there are no clothespins, the resourceful hausfrau hangs out the wash with odds and ends of old paper clips and safety pins.

Say she can't get toothpaste. A pretty good substitute is a mixture of soap, soda, and baking powder.

A broken shoelace is an emergency. There are no spares. Sewing tape is too urgently needed for other purposes. Old fishing lines may work but look bad. Wrapping cord is no good as a substitute because it is made of paper or fiber and won't stand up.

In Southern Germany and Austria, where bunches of leather thongs are used for dusting, some Germans separate old ones, sew strips together and get rawhide laces to last even through a long war.

One ingenious Berliner solved a housing problem for a new brood of canaries. He laced together some ancient wire toasters.

A broken window pane is a major tragedy unless it was smashed by a British bomb. Most glass is reserved for quick repair of bomb damage.

Greek Guerrillas Get War Supplies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, May 21

According to word received by the National Committee for the Restoration of Greece, Greek guerrillas are now armed with good rifles and light machine guns.

In spite of repeated executions of hostages by the Germans, Greek citizens are said to be providing the guerrillas with both shelter and supplies.

The guerrillas are reported to number up to 100,000. They are not organized into one unified fighting force, but operate as independent bands, comprising several thousand men each.

German Rations

By Angus M. Thuermer
AP Staff Writer Recently Released From Germany

LISBON, Portugal, May 21—Germans today are feeling the results of three war winters and two bad harvests. Nothing illustrates the fact more clearly than the newest German rations cards which entitle a "normal" consumer to buy only 10.5 ounces of meat each week.

The amount of fats which each adult now gets totals 7.2 ounces per week. This is a small portion, part butter and part margarine.

Effective on April 6, Germans began receiving 4.37 pounds of bread each week and cookies, cakes and rolls must fall within this ration limit.

The newspaper, Frankfurter Zeitung, in connection with announcement of the reduction of rations, pointed out that it was false to judge the nation's rations by amounts given to a "normal" consumer.

The paper asserted that there were so many persons doing heavy work that only 40 per cent of the ration cards issued were for "normal" amounts.

"Sixty per cent of the German population," the paper continued, "fall into three other classes of consumers:

"1. Members of the armed forces.

"2. Producers of their own commodities.

"3. Heavy laborers."

As an example, the Frankfurter Zeitung asserted that in 1941 the average amount of fats rationed to all classifications of consumers totaled 36.3 pounds per person whereas the "normal" ration provided little less than 24 pounds.

At the outbreak of the war, 100 persons could be supported by a given piece of land, the newspaper continued, but at the end of the third war winter, the same piece of land had to be able to support 122 persons.

In the leading article in Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter on March 20, Herbert Backe, Secretary of the State Ministry for Food and Agriculture, spoke of "securing the future" for the German nation. He pointed out that there was a "considerable increase in the needs of armed forces as a result of the war" and said that "extraordinarily bad weather conditions prevailing over Germany during the past two years" made it necessary to reduce the civilian ration. Herr Backe asserted that Germany's needs for food keep steadily rising.

Hitler Hard Pressed

By Edwin Shanke
Associated Press Staff Writer Recently Released From Germany

LISBON, Portugal, May 21—Hitler's problem no longer is one of staying ahead of the Allies' war output. Now he has a struggle to keep up with it.

Five serious bottlenecks stand in his way—the chronic and growing shortage of raw materials, sabotage and lacks of manpower, transportation and electric power.

Production figures, naturally, are state secrets. What meager hints or official indications that get out are open to suspicion as attempts to mislead.

An estimate by a source with access to reliable information, however, has put Germany's airplane production potential at between 2,200 and 2,500 planes a month. Its total of planes is believed to have risen about 10,000 when the war started to about 25,000 now.

Yet the need for airplanes grew so urgent last fall that Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring ordered to the eastern front all planes reserved for testing and experimentation.

Aircraft engineers who had been working on new designs were instructed to concentrate on boosting production.

From one plant alone, it was said, one out of every four engines was being turned back for overhauling after only a few flights.

Submarines slid from the ways at a rate estimated at 15 to 18 a month.

But Germany is building no capital ships because, say naval officers, it cannot and still keep up other needed naval building.

[This is contrary to reports heard recently in London. These stated that the Nazis were seeking to rush to completion at least two capital ships.]

Its only aircraft carrier, the Graf Zeppelin, is said to be lying in Goteshafen harbor only 80 per cent completed.

With unlimited manpower and raw material resources, naval experts believe, Germany could produce 25 to 28 U-boats a month.

There are no reliable estimates on tank production, but Nazi difficulties are indicated by the fact that two tank divisions, camouflaged with desert yellow for Africa, had to be repainted overnight and sent east last fall at the height of the 1941 campaign in Russia.

The windfalls of booty from conquered countries helped in the first two years. Now, however, vital tin is being scraped almost to the bottom, the loot from the Ukraine admittedly will not be available this year and the entry of the United States into the war along with the Allies' unexpected economic staying power has pushed the Nazis' production to the very limit.

Day-by-Day Training For Australians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia—Army textbooks no longer carry the weight they used to in Australia. It is realized that in this war victory goes to the Army that meets each situation as the occasion demands without reference to page so-and-so of the Field Service Regulations.

When newspaper correspondents were taken recently through the School of Guerrilla Warfare, "Somewhere in New South Wales," the first thing they encountered was a strict investigation when they sought to enter the school grounds.

They had passes, but passes can be faked, and the guards turned the members of the party out of their cars for a thorough checkup, the cars being disabled temporarily in case anyone felt like making a dash for it.

Members of one party who later got slightly off the beaten track came to a sudden halt when a land mine was exploded ahead of them to compel them to stop.

Students of the school are members of the Volunteer Defense Corps, composed mainly of soldiers of World War I. Selected members are being trained in Russian and Spanish methods of guerrilla warfare.

These men are to be group leaders. Many of them had been brought up in the country and thought themselves fair bushmen. But even in bushcraft they found the instructors had plenty to tell them. In addition to bushcraft, they were instructed in dynamiting, how to manufacture jam-tin bombs and "Molotoff cocktails."

West Pointers On Training Trips

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 21 (AP)—The 374 members of the Military Academy graduating class, split into six groups, left May 19 on separate training trips that will take them to eight Army posts and flying fields in New York, Massachusetts, Virginia, and the District of Columbia for a week.

Those cadets not planning to serve in the Air Corps will function as junior officers with an organization of the branch in which they expect to be commissioned upon graduation from West Point a week from Friday, three days after they return from the training trip. The Air Corps section will undergo branch instruction at Washington, D. C., for two days, after which one-half of this group will proceed to Langley Field, Va., and the other half to Westover Field in Massachusetts.

Congregationalists Meet in New York

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 21 (AP)—Only a peace based on the precepts of Christ will prevent renewal of international conflict after this war, the 109th annual New York Congregational Christian Conference was told.

"If it is to be a final peace and not just another interim or armistice when men are preparing to fling themselves at each other again, it must be a peace settled in accordance with his spirit," asserted the Rev. L. Wendell Fifield, Brooklyn.

About 300 clergymen and laymen, representing churches in New York and Ontario, attended the opening of the three-day meeting.

Churchill Criticism: How British React

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 21—In contrast to the recent optimistic wave which has carried many people in Britain to look confidently for a German defeat in 1942, the two-day debate which ended yesterday in the House of Commons has tended to stress the still critical state of the conflict and to express some serious doubts about Prime Minister Winston Churchill's direction of the war.

More outspoken criticism of Mr. Churchill's use of his powers as both Premier and Defense Minister has been heard from Members of Parliament of all parties than at any time since the Prime Minister succeeded Neville Chamberlain two years ago. There is still no sign of an organized attempt to oust Mr. Churchill, but rather increasing desire of Members of Parliament to divide his job, thus relieving him of some of his burden and at the same time making the conduct of the war less of a one-man affair.

A number of members who have hitherto been vague as to the precise object of their criticism have now specifically named Mr. Churchill himself, in his capacity as Minister of Defense, as the cause of their dissatisfaction.

Object of Criticism

Briefly, the object of most critics, as voiced by Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, former Secretary of War, is that Mr. Churchill should cease to be Minister of Defense and that someone, preferably with professional knowledge of all three services, should preside over the Chiefs of Staff Committee to co-ordinate a grand strategy and advise the Premier.

Typical of the charges against Mr. Churchill are that he is responsible for "continual British defeats" and "failure to take the offensive."

And there was another factor rankling with members of Parliament on this particular occasion, namely the Premier's absence from this debate. Parliament would prefer to criticize Mr. Churchill directly to his face. But Mr. Churchill insists, and the Cabinet backs him in the decision, that he has nothing further to add to his recent statements. It has to be remembered that Sir Stafford Cripps was appointed Leader of the House of Commons purposely to relieve the Premier of much of his Parliamentary duties.

Sir Stafford, in his first speech as a Cabinet member, defined his main duty as interpreting the opinion of the House of Commons to the War Cabinet and therefore to the Premier. This decision was welcomed by the House of Commons.

Cripps' View on Offensive

This was the service performed yesterday by Sir Stafford when he indicated that, in his own opinion, at least, now was not yet the time to carry out an offensive action and that bombing of Germany was the best service that the British could render to the Russians.

The impression gained in the lobbies of the House of Commons is that much of the concern about certain aspects of the direction of the war is genuinely sincere and often not without some foundation. On the other hand, throughout the nation itself it seems that ordinary folk are viewing the war in a wider perspective; that they are less concerned with individual instances of Government mishandling than some members of Parliament who have a specialized, but sometimes narrowing, knowledge.

There might even be said to have been a change around lately, in that the public which for a time was striving to whip up Parliament to whip up the Cabinet to greater and more effective war efforts, is now more inclined to exert a restraining hand on the members of Parliament attacking Mr. Churchill. There is just as strong a popular call for offensive action, but the public, which is braced by anticipation that such action is just around the corner, is not particularly sympathetic to the Parliamenary belaboring of the Premier at the present juncture. The newspapers take much the same line.

The Times' View

The Times of London, which long has been advocating reform in the direction of the war, today renews the demand for an appointment of a Chief of the Joint General Staff and, in fact, contends that such a change cannot be indefinitely denied even though Mr. Churchill and the War Cabinet still insist on standing by the present defense setup.

The Times is critical of what it terms personal animosity toward the Premier which, it says, has shown itself in the debate of the past two days. It contends that Mr. Churchill's leadership remains secure and will be strengthened by personal attacks on him. But it maintains that Mr. Churchill is not presented with a three-service view of strategical and operational problems, but only with the separate views of the Navy, Army, and RAF chiefs, of which Mr. Churchill himself, as chief of the Defense Committee or Defense Minister, is the final judge.

The Times points to the "risk of confusion which must exist when the political head has himself participated in formulating technical advice which he was ultimately to review" [as Premier and chief of war cabinet].

Decisive Year

Other papers like the Liberal Manchester Guardian and the News Chronicle, and the Laborite Daily Herald reaffirm their stand that the United Nations must make 1942 the year of decisive action and they call on the Government for an appropriately greater effort.

As for the general public's opinion of Mr. Churchill as a strategist, it is difficult to judge. The complexity of the machinery for directing the war is too much for many observers. But whatever Mr. Churchill's reputation as a master war maker may be, it probably compares favorably in the eyes of the public with the reputation of the present British professional war chiefs who are presumably the alternative to Mr. Churchill.

And at all events Mr. Churchill is responsible to the House of Commons, as laborite Emanuel Shinwell pointed out in the first day of the debate. In fact recognition by Mr. Shinwell, who is one of the Government's severest critics, that something worse might emanate from heeding some critics of the present defense setup was one of most interesting developments of the final phases of yesterday's debate. The conservative London Daily Mail does not deny the merits of some of the criticisms of the higher direction of the war but it contends that drastic changes in the setup of the Defense Department cannot be undertaken now without throwing out of gear the war strategy for 1942. It asks therefore that the men on bridge now be given a clear run.

Issue Is Posed

A staunch Government supporter, the London Daily Telegraph, sees the issue as quite clear. "The Prime Minister and the War Cabinet must either be trusted or dismissed," it says.

It detects signs of Government readiness to strengthen the Chiefs of Staff Committee, but asserts, "It is sheer illusion to think that either the machine as at present constituted or the men who operate it could be changed so as to produce undiluted success."

A significant echo of this view comes this week from a diametrically opposite quarter—the ultra-left-wing weekly publication, the Tribune. The Tribune has been publishing some of the hardest hitting criticism of Mr. Churchill yet heard. It charges Mr. Churchill with the responsibility for most of Britain's defeats and calls the present Government the "least successful war administration in Britain for 170 years."

Yet the only two letters the Tribune publishes on the Churchill controversy this week are from two working class readers who make it very clear why Mr. Churchill maintains the trust of the British people.

Support for Churchill

The points cited in one letter in support of Mr. Churchill are, first, Britain's position today as compared with the situation when Mr. Churchill took over, and, secondly, that Mr. Churchill stands for all-out aid to Russia, whereas some anti-Churchill forces are also anti-Russian.

The second letter says Mr. Churchill became leader because there was no one better fitted for the job. He has, maintained his position because he united Britain in its greatest crisis, and has since shown a gift for keeping together people of widely differing views in the nation and in Government. Because he has done his utmost to weld the United Nations together. And because "he has gained and held the affection and respect of a big majority of those who placed him in power—in spite of the mistakes he and perhaps anybody has or would have made."

That is the view of a "lowly member of the Labor Party"—and it is the view which lends new and important factors in any interpretation of much of the outspoken criticism of Mr. Churchill's personal direction of the war as heard in Parliament in the last two days, even though some of that criticism may appear well-founded and constructive.

Terrorist Bombing In Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa (AP)—Terrorist bomb explosions damaged three Post Office Department buildings in the Johannesburg area May 20.

Detonation of a bomb concealed in a telephone booth damaged premises of the Alberton station.

Others were hurled through windows of buildings at Benoi and Boksburg. Two men, one of them injured, were detained after the explosion at Benoi.

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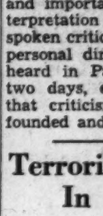
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Food Problem in West Indies Studied by Supply Experts

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 21 (CP)—Supply experts from the United States, Canada, and the Caribbean, meeting here to discuss the problem of ppoviding shipping space for vital necessities imported by the West Indies islands, issued a statement May 18 advocating increased growing of food supplies here and establishment of food caches.

The statement also agreed that Puerto Rico and the American Virgin Islands should establish a system of priorities to be implemented by a Washington office in conjunction with the War Shipping Administration and that the British colonies, in addition to taking similar action, would centralize their purchase of bulk foods in the United States with a single agency in Washington.

To insure a steady food supply, even in cases of emergency, the statement advocated establishment of food caches immediately, with the shipping conference to be responsible for distribution of the caches.

These suggestions, together with matters dealing with shipping priorities and various problems of financing arising because of wartime risks and distortion of normal peacetime economic relations, were recommended to local and national governments for consideration.

U. S. Technicians To Push Up India's Output, Transport

BOMBAY, May 21 (AP)—The preliminary report of an American technical mission, headed by Henry F. Grady, submitted today to Viceroy Lord Linlithgow, intimates far-reaching measures to boost India's war production and establishment of a war cabinet to handle supply, defense and transport problems.

The report, made after a five-week tour of Indian industry, deals mainly with increasing the output with available machinery and with improving transport.

The mission will recommend that the United States send additional equipment for plant expansion when the Government of India and military authorities have decided on the quantities and types of production not only for India but also for other United Nations in this area.

Cargo Planes May Replace Shipping

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Grover Loening, consulting engineer of the Grumman Aircraft Corporation and a noted aircraft designer, predicted that cargo planes would replace ocean-going ships in carrying the world's heavy freight immediately after the war, or sooner if the war lasted many years.

Mr. Loening said that for transport purposes the air was about to take over the carrying operations of the land and sea, principally because of air speed. He declared gliders would be used as freight cars.

"We can visualize a locomotive plane that can leave La Guardia Field with a train of six gliders in the very near future," he told 300 persons at a dinner of the Foreign Commerce Club. "One glider could unhitch over Philadelphia, another at Washington, and so on."

He asserted that 40,000 B-19 planes, the largest now flying and capable of carrying 20-ton loads at 250 miles an hour, would be able to replace "the whole enormous ton-mile carrying capacity of all the ships of the world available to us."

Pacific War Council's Slogan by President?

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Members of the Pacific War Council, holding what New Zealand Minister Walter Nash called "one of the most interesting sessions we ever had," adopted this slogan today:

"Japan for the Japanese."

Council members would not analyze its significance, which appeared to be that the Japanese must be driven back to their home islands and penned there, nor would they say who originated the slogan.

The manner in which they ducked reporters' questions on the subject intimated, however, that probably President Roosevelt was the author.

These Frenchmen Fighting Axis

Wide World

Cavalrymen at Damascus

Free French forces greatly aided the British campaign which resulted in the occupation of Syria and the ouster of Vichy leaders sympathetic to the Axis. Above are Free French cavalrymen assembled outside the railway station at Damascus.

Free French Seek Support at Home

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Political difficulties of the Free French movement, which have cropped up over the St. Pierre-Miquelon affair and now over the Governorship of New Caledonia, have been rendered the more acute by uncertainty as to precisely what support General de Gaulle has among the French people. In particular, one of the weakest points in the Free French movement has been lack of support from organized labor.

An attempt to remedy this situation was made by General de Gaulle in a recent speech radiocast from London in which he declared that it was the French worker who had set the example of effective resistance to the Axis.

Some days later, Free French Headquarters issued a message received from trade unionists in Occupied France, acclaiming General de Gaulle as their representative as well as the spokesman of the French nation, fighting side by side with the Allies against Nazi oppression.

Whether these trade unionists express the feelings of any sizable section within the French labor movement remains to be seen. Should the majority of French workers accept General de Gaulle's leadership, the political importance of the movement, both inside France and abroad, would be greatly strengthened.

Organization Destroyed

The Nazis, with the help of their French henchmen, have destroyed the organization of the French labor movement. The national unions were dissolved, leaders sent to concentration camps. Some trade-union officials and former Socialist politicians like Charles Spinasse, René Bélin, and Miners' Secretary Dumoulins betrayed the workers' movement and turned ardent collaborationists.

Today, these men are ostracized. The overwhelming majority of the rank and file remained faithful to the democratic cause. They carried on their tasks in various underground groups.

The common peril has done much toward breaking down barriers that formerly divided Roman Catholic from Socialist workers. The last minfesto issued by the French trade unions, a protest against Vichy's Labor Charter, was signed by Socialist and Roman Catholic labor leaders alike.

The Vichy police treated the Roman Catholic unions no better than the Socialist C. G. T. (Confédération Générale de Travail). On the other hand, the previously frequent and fierce disputes between Communist and Socialist workers have come to a complete standstill.

Since Communist underground groups had been set up long before the French defeat, workers of a different poltical hue accepted, in some cases, the leadership of their more experienced Communist fellow workers. This development does not imply that Socialist or Roman Catholic workers have been converted to the creed of Communism. They are allies in the fight against German and French Fascists alike; it is this alliance which makes the French labor movement more unified than it ever has been.

There is little reason to believe that the French workers will refuse General de Gaulle's leadership in the fight for France's liberation. Before the defeat, however, General de Gaulle's name was unknown to most Frenchmen. Today, he is looked upon as a gallant fighter against the oppressors. His radiocasts are heard by millions of Frenchmen who delight in his attacks against the Nazis as well as against Vichy corruption. General de Gaulle has many devoted followers in France, especially among the young, who, at the risk of their lives, carry on the underground war.

Postwar Program Lacking

The average French worker, however, has not yet come to regard the Free French movement as the political expression of France's will to freedom. The movement, which has consciously refrained from setting up a postwar program, remains uninspiring. General de Gaulle's National Council counts among its members many excellent military men but no single personality whose political stature impresses the people. General de Gaulle's Labor Director, Henry Hauck, is a militant socialist originally sent to London as the representative of the French Trade Union Congress. But again, M. Hauck's name is hardly known in France, nor did he ever play a vital part in the French labor movement before 1940.

To date, General de Gaulle, probably with some justification, has refused the collaboration of politicians belonging to the former regime who today live in exile. He has no wish to revive the fateful party strife of the past. Considering himself as the trustee of France's national interests which have been betrayed by the men of Vichy, he insists on the fact that his movement owes allegiance to no party and to no creed.

Public opinion in France, however, fails to understand General de Gaulle's precarious position, or to realize that his is the task of navigating in the dangerous water of international politics. Disillusioned by the failure of the Third Republic, and by the corruption and cowardice of Vichy, Frenchmen go in search of a new political creed.

Liberation of the country, it is felt, must never mean a return to the political and social disorder of prewar days—it must mean reconstruction of French society on an entirely new basis.

When in the near—or more distant future—United Nations and Free French forces begin to invade the Continent to drive the conqueror from French soil, they undoubtedly will meet with the whole-hearted and active assistance of most Frenchmen. The French will revolt against Berlin and Vichy; but the problem of postwar French reconstruction will not be solved by revolt. General de Gaulle's movement provides no blueprint for a new world.

Closer contact between the Free French National Council in London and the French labor movement at home may remove the danger of a political vacuum after the military liberation of the country. This collaboration also may help to unify the scattered underground movement.

Canada Told: No Oil Heat

OTTAWA, May 21 (AP)—Canadians who have been using oil for heating will have to find some other fuel or go cold next winter.

This fact was disclosed last night when Munitions Minister C. D. Howe told the House of Commons: "There will be no heating by oil next winter in homes and factories anywhere in Canada." Mr. Howe warned the public it had best begin converting all oil heaters to other fuel.

Mr. Howe said the natural gas supply was dwindling and declared it was likely that those whose furnaces could be converted to other fuel would have to convert them.

The Munitions Minister made his statement in a general discussion of the gasoline and oil situation, during which attention was again focused on his order last week reducing the value of gasoline ration coupons in the Maritime Provinces from five to two gallons.

Mr. Howe said sinkings of tankers supplying the Maritime Provinces had been "appalling" and for 10 days all vessels were kept in port. When they went out one of the largest Canadian tankers was sunk.

Every tanker we have is headed for Halifax," the Minister said, and every tank car available is taking oil to the Maritime Provinces from Sarnia, Ontario, and Montreal. He estimated there were 700 tank cars available.

"I say quite frankly that we are not moving gasoline. We think it more important to supply the Navy. We are moving heavy fuel oil and light fuel oil as best we can and we are protecting the naval situation on the Atlantic Coast and also the aviation situation."

Australia Boosts Flax to Meet War Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia—One Australian crop has been boosted greatly owing to the war—that is flax. Britain needs fiber for war equipment. It is used for making parachute harness, canvas, ground sheets, fire hose, cordages, and thread for boots and shoes. Australia's flax crop in consequence has increased from 200 acres to 50,000.

In prewar years Britain's own flax production only amounted to about 8,000 tons. With Russian flax off the market its imports of 70,000 tons were drawn from Belgium, France, Northern Ireland, and the Baltic States.

Australia's initial efforts to grow flax were more or less defeated by lack of knowledge of production and the difficulties of competing with the imported article. Flax had been grown in Gippsland, Victoria, for over 40 years and in 1871 flax mills had been erected in South Australia, but little outstanding success had been achieved.

In 1935, however, two Victorian spinners formed a company and established the industry on a solid basis. Starting with 200 acres in 1936, this company had 2,000 acres under crop by 1939. From this planting was secured 250 tons of seed which were to sow 8,000 acres in 1940.

However, in 1940 Britain asked if the Commonwealth could sow 400 tons of seed for fiber to be used in the United Kingdom. This amount of seed represented an add-13,000 acres, bringing the prospective crop up to 21,000 acres in all.

When a quick survey of suitable areas had been made by agricultural experts, Victoria was allocated 12,000 acres, Tasmania 8,000 and Western Australia 1,000. The choice of districts in these three States was due to the fact that six mills already were established in Victoria, seven in Tasmania, and one in Western Australia.

As flax had assumed the status of a raw material of unusual value to the war effort, the Federal Government took over control of all flax production for a period of five years or the duration of the war. The body controlling this industry is known as the Flax Production Committee. This Committee undertook the establishment of new mills for processing the increased crops.

As the crop was sown late in 1940 and a risk of loss thus was incurred, the Government guaranteed flax growers £4 10s. an acre, a reduction in the price of seed, and concessions in cartage. Unfortunately, owing to unusual seasonal difficulties, the crop realized only 17,000 tons of fibre instead of the anticipated 35,000 tons. Many growers, as well as the Government, faced a loss. This attempt to produce the flax crop on a major scale, however, disclosed the fact that the crop could be grown and with a fair margin of profit.

This year the Commonwealth's flax crop again has expanded—50,000 acres being under cultivation. Out of this total, Victoria has sown 28,000 acres, Tasmania 12,000, and West and South Australia 5,000 acres each.

Tin Salvage From Cans Has Proved Successful

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Out of metropolitan households, great domain of the tin can, enough tin thus far has come to provide the needs of this key metal for 60,000 fighter planes, 30,000 bombers or 2,000 tanks.

Clarence Low, chairman of the New York City Salvage Committee, gave out those figures in announcing that 2,964 tons of cans have been collected to date, from which more than 30 tons of tin can be reclaimed.

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Blouses—Main Floor

FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTY-SIXTH STREET

Shipping Head Discusses U-Boats and Gas Supplies

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Rear Admiral Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commission expressed the opinion today that while conditions under which the Navy was combatting submarines "are constantly improving," complete elimination of the menace was not to be expected.

"You can't cure the submarine menace," Admiral Land told a Senate Commerce Subcommittee investigating the possible use of inland waterways for transporting petroleum. "You can ameliorate it. That's history of the last war and that's going to be the history of this war."

He said the Maritime Commission believed any development of barges on inland waterways should be undertaken by other Government agencies which already had the authority to do the work, including the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Office of Defense Transportation.

Steel for Barges

Admiral Land said he thought the prospect of constructing steel barges was poor because of a shortage of steel plates, and added that another difficulty was presented by a shortage of propulsion equipment which would be needed for tow boats in the event barges were built.

In response to questions, Admiral Land said he thought that reinforced concrete or reinforced glass "might well be considered in an emergency of this kind" for barge construction.

"I personally have no enthusiasm for a concrete ship," he declared at one point, adding that there was a "definite cleavage of opinion" among experts on the practicability of using concrete for oil carriers.

In response to questions Admiral Land said he saw no reason why wooden box cars could not be lined with an impervious material and used as tank cars. The committee heard yesterday that tests of this nature were being made with a material known as mareng.

Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut asked whether the maritime commission had considered the possibilities of constructing cargo-carrying submarines.

"We have seriously considered it and it can be done," Admiral Land replied, "but I consider it entirely impractical under present conditions."

Eastern motorists aren't going to do any pleasure driving for some time to come, House Interstate Committee members said today after analyzing testimony by a spokesman for the office of petroleum co-ordinator.

Extension Seen

The rest of the nation faced the possibility of gas rationing, as a letter by Price Administrator Leon Henderson to a New England congressman, released today, indicated. In it Mr. Henderson said that nationwide gasoline rationing was "being given sincere consideration.

Taking OPC's own figures and assuming its program to add 500,000 more barrels of oil daily to eastern supplies would be carried out, House committee members said, the bare essential minimum needs of that area will just about be met.

These requirements, the committee was informed by J. R. Parten, Director of Transportation for OPC, are approximately 1,367,000 barrels daily and will remain at that level for the next 12 months. And, Mr. Parten emphasized, the essential requirements make no allowance for pleasure driving or other nonessential uses of gasoline.

At present, Mr. Parten disclosed, supplies to the Eastern Seaboard are running at the rate of approximately 839,000 barrels daily and, with rationing already in effect, are some 500,000 barrels short of needs.

Henderson Retort

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson took sharp issue yesterday with the American Automobile Association over a triple-A press release which referred to "Gestapo" methods of enforcing gasoline rationing.

In a letter to Eric Singer, Managing Director of A. A. A., Mr. Henderson expressed disappointment "that a man of your high position, representing hundreds of thousands of automobile owners, should find it necessary to turn to such innuendo in order to get attention from the press."

No '42 Taxes So Citizens Urged to Buy War Bonds

ROUSES POINT, N. Y., May 21 (AP)—This village of 2,000 on the Canadian border has eliminated 1942 municipal taxes, urging citizens to invest their tax savings in war bonds and stamps.

The action was made possible, Dr. Charles A. Stewart, Mayor, explained, by an $8,000 surplus equal to the amount this year's levies would have returned. The village operates on a $10,000 budget, partly financed by municipally-owned utilities.

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Manpower of Nation Is in Their Hands

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Members of the U. S. Manpower Commission

Left to right, seated: Donald M. Nelson, WPB; Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture; Paul V. McNutt, Chairman and Chief of FSA; Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy. Standing: Wendell Lund, Labor Production Division, WPB; Goldthwaite H. Dorr, War Department; Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service System; Arthur L. Altmeyer, Executive Chairman, WPB; Arthur S. Flemming, Civil Service Commission, and Fowler V. Harper, Deputy Chairman, WPB.

McNutt Calls for Co-operation On 8-Point Manpower Program

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—First steps toward the achievement of voluntary priorities on American labor came today in eight "directives" issued to various government departments by War Manpower Commission Chairman Paul V. McNutt.

Calling for voluntary co-operation with the Government in the steps recommended to efficiently utilize manpower in the war effort, Mr. McNutt again referred to the possibility of legal compulsion if voluntary efforts fail.

"Insofar as it is possible to insure the full and effective utilization of our manpower through voluntary co-operation with the Government, it will be unnecessary to put into effect legal controls which will inevitably limit the freedom of action of workers and employers alike."

The governmental steps recommended by Mr. McNutt, to become effective June 1 include:

"Preparation and maintenance within the United States employment services of list of skilled occupations essential to war production in which a national shortage exists.

Order of Urgency

Classification by the War Production Board of war plants and war products in the order of their urgency in the war program.

Preferential referrals of workers to employers engaged in war production by the U. S. employment service.

Immediate analysis and classification by the employment service of selective service occupational questionnaires and referrals to job openings in war production work of individuals with war skills.

Instruction by the selective service system to all its local boards to secure advice of their local public employment office before classifying or reclassifying an individual skilled in a critical war occupation.

Increased activity by the United States Employment Service to find additional agriculture workers.

Transportation

Increase in Farm Security Administration mobile labor camps in order to make available workers in agriculture to achieve the "food for victory" objective.

Assurance of more adequate transportation facilities by the Office of Defense Transportation to move migrant agricultural workers.

The directives were adopted at a meeting of the New Manpower Commission here yesterday.

In order to make them effective, Mr. McNutt urged all employers to recruit new workers through the U. S. Employment Service. In cases where labor unions have agreements with an employer to furnish workers, he urged that the same priorities be observed as are being requested of the U. S. Employment Service.

Mr. McNutt said he would also take steps through the publishers of the nation to put an end to advertisements designed to steal workers from employers engaged in essential war production.

Extracts From Hoover's Talk On War Issues and Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—Former President Hoover's address to the National Industrial Conference Board, in part, follows:

We are in this war and the only road out of it is victory. There will be no personal liberty anywhere if we lose the war.

Inside America we are vibrating between two poles. We are fighting to preserve personal liberty and representative government in the world. Yet we must suspend part of them at home, in order to win.

It would be a vain thing to fight the war and lose our own liberties. If we would have them return we must hold furiously to these ideals.

But we have no right to complain. Our soldiers and sailors are deprived of all their freedoms except the right to grouse a little. But they will expect them back when they come home.

We may first contemplate the limitations on economic freedom, for here are the maximum restrictions. To win total war President Roosevelt must have

President Roosevelt must have dictatorial economic powers. There must be no hesitation in giving them to him and upholding him in them. Moreover, we must expect a steady decrease in economic freedom as the war goes on.

Vast Differences

We must start our thinking with a disagreeable, cold, hard fact. That is, the economic measures necessary to win total war are just plain Fascist economics. It was from the war organization developed by all nations, including the democracies, during the first total war, that the economic department of Fascism was born.

But there are two vast differences in the application of this sort of economic system at the hands of democracies or by dictators. First, in democracies we strive to keep free speech, free press, free worship, trial by jury and the other personal liberties alive. And second, we want to so design our actions that these Fascist economic measures are not frozen into American life, but shall thaw out after the war.

While economic freedom must suffer most by the war, we can, if we will, and we must, keep the other great personal freedoms and their safeguards alive. Live free speech, free radio and free press are the heat that can thaw out any frozen liberties.

That there must be restraints upon speech and the press against information to the enemy needs no discussion. But there is left ample room to free speech and free press through pep-oratory and criticism of the conduct of the war.

Benefits of Criticism

And criticism of the conduct of the war is necessary if we are to win the war. We want the war conducted right.

Democracy can correct mistakes only through public exposure and opposition to them.

The President has unbelievable burdens in war; he deserves every support in this task. We cannot expect him to watch and direct the host of agencies and officials that we must have to make war. The Congress and the people have to watch them.

Criticism of the conduct of the war may rightly lead to criticism of public officials. In a democracy even the President is not immune from rightful criticism. But the first rule of criticism is that it must not take the form of personal detraction and abuse.

Generally, there are three tests of criticism of the conduct of the war. That is, it should be decent and should be directed to those things that hinder winning this war or that undermine free men in America both now and after the war.

Recess on Reforms

My first suggestion is that we adjourn trying to reform freedom and to make America over anew socially and economically during the war. This war is dangerous enough to require one single undeviating purpose on the part of the Government. Most of our social and economic gains will have gone by the board anyway, if this is a long war.

A few years ago in speaking from experience in the first World War, to the students of one of our universities, I said:

"One of the emotions from that total war was rabid intolerance. National unity was essential in the face of national danger. But impatience of some people ran to intolerances which themselves brought limitations not only on free speech but on other liberties. . . ."

There are a number of varieties of intolerance. One cult undoubtedly believes that there is a great group of Americans somewhere in some dark corner who want defeat. I have not heard of a single sane American who wants defeat. They want victory.

The high priests of this cult have concluded that all those who were opposed to war before Pearl Harbor cannot possibly be patriotic Americans ever. Or at least they are under suspicion. . . .

The Right to Debate

Yet 75 per cent of the American people were opposed to war before the attack on Pearl Harbor. Nevertheless this 75 per cent who are now in outer darkness are willingly sacrificing their sons, their brothers, their husbands, and they are working and paying without murmur.

From a philosophical viewpoint, I would like to see the Sixth Columnists given a little more liberty. They are defined as the ones who discuss the war or speculate or even criticize in private conversation.

To a person who is reminiscent of American life, it would seem that particular restraint is too drastic. The American people have always been a debating society.

They will debate and speculate on this war around every corner grocery store, every logging camp, every machine shop, every family table. . . .

Even if it is not specifically mentioned in the Constitution, it is part of Americans' inalienable right. All this is the stuff that makes free men.

We have three major tasks before the nation. We must win this war if we would preserve liberty. We must secure recovery after the war of our suspended liberties. We must secure lasting peace if liberty is to live.

War Council Needed

First, to win the war we need develop the most effective organization of it. Before the last war ended there came out of the swamps of the war organization of all principal nations the same formation—the establishment of a National War Council. Every nation came to it.

In this present war the British, the Germans, the Russians, the Italians, and I expect the Japanese, have such Councils. I believe the time has come when America should have a more definite War Council embracing in its members the civilian heads of the great war agencies.

Second. In the last war we made little advance preparation to cross the precipitous mountains of after-war disorganization or of methods to recover the lost freedoms.

We know more about it this time. We need to think out economic reconstruction. We must think out the recovery of freedom.

Third. The last time we did not prepare for peace-making.

Preparation for Peace

We were told: "Destroy the Kaiser first. Discuss peace afterwards." Today, again, it is "Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo must be first destroyed; we cannot discuss peace until that is done."

We went to the Peace Conference in 1919 animated by the loftiest ideals, but we were totally unprepared for the specific problems and the ambushes that had to be met at the peace table. We did not secure much peace.

There must be just as much preparedness for peace making as there is for war. And in many ways it is a more difficult job.

Preparedness for peace deals largely with intangibles, the setting up of moral, intellectual, economic and political forces over the whole world which will produce and hold peace.

Nor is this alone the job of the several government departments now engaged upon it. If we are to make a better job of the peace this time than last it will be because intelligent public discussion develops more ideas and better ideas and because a public understanding the problems is prepared to accept the solutions made.

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Renounce Claims On China Urged

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Senator Robert M. La Follette (Pro) of Wisconsin, urged that the United States renounce any future claims upon China and declared that "we should repudiate extra-territoriality" immediately.

The Wisconsin Senaor made the proposal in a message radiocast to the Chinese people by short wave radio (KGEI).

"In my opinion," Mr. La Follette said, "The day of empire based upon subjugation is past. The sooner responsible heads of governments make this plain, the sooner will this war be won.

"True freedom and self-determination must be a goal among nations as well as individuals. This war will have been fought in vain unless exploitation, subjugation and imperialism are abolished from the earth.

"The world of tomorrow will attain this objective only if present governments have the courage and vision to abstain from exercising domineering influences which exist as vestiges of empires of the past. . . .

"I do think that the United States should clarify its position in regard to your country. It should do so at once and in no uncertain terms. . . ."

Sugar for Canning Promised by OPA

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has relaxed its sugar rationing program to take care of the home canning and preserving industry, the Office of Representative Dewey Short (R) of Missouri said yesterday.

Mr. Short's secretary said she was advised by the OPA that housewives would be allowed one pound of sugar for each four pounds of fruit to be canned, and in addition, one pound of sugar for each member of the family for preserving jams and jellies.

Sugar rationing officials would supply blanks to be filled out by housewives seeking additional sugar for canning and preserving, it was said.

Union Leader Pledges Fight On Foes 'Without and Within'

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 21 (AP)—R. J. Thomas, President of Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Auto Workers, told the C. I. O. United Steel Workers of America today their unions would "battle the forces which try to break up the labor movement from without or within," and lauded the C. I. O. President, Philip Murray, as a man who "is not sitting in Washington in a grouch. . . ."

Mr. Thomas' speech came as many of the Steel Workers' convention delegates guessed that Mr. Murray, expected to be named head of the union, was headed toward a showdown with John L. Lewis, chief of the United Mine Workers and Mr. Murray's predecessor as C. I. O. President.

Mentioning no names, Mr. Thomas declared: "Our unions will be the ones to battle the forces whic htry to break up the labor movement from without or within the labor movement. I know there are some in the union who would like to detract from Philip Murray but it can be said of Philip Murray he never gave his support to a Wall Street broker who had aspirations for the Presidency and who never, until recently, became a friend of labor.

Praise for Murray

"Philip Murray was not out preaching isolationism. Philip Murray has not set himself above the President of the country. Philip Murray is not today undermining our great President in this war.

"Philip Murray is not sitting in Washington in a grouch. . . . Philip Murray does not have himself surrounded by a bunch of 'yes men' afraid to speak their own minds.

"Philip Murray is not subject to fits of anger. Philip Murray would do nothing to wreck the union. Philip Murray does not regard the union as a plaything for an individual."

The auto workers' leader also said he had traveled around the country the last two weeks and found great support for Mr. Murray.

Ovation for Thomas

The Steel Workers—organized this week from what was C. I. O.'s Steel Workers Organizing Committee—gave Mr. Thomas a standing ovation. Delegates privately predicted the expected showdown between Mr. Murray and Mr. Lewis would come in Washington next Monday when the U. M. W. Policy Committee meets.

The Congress of Industrial Organization's United Steel Workers of America yesterday voted to allow "nothing" to stand in the way of harmony with Mr. Lewis' United Mine Workers union and other C. I. O. affiliates.

The U. S. A. action came with adoption of a resolution expressing gratitude to the U. M. W. for resources and leaders given the U. S. A. to start its organizing drive as the Steel Workers Organizing Committee six years ago.

The U. S. A. no longer is tied financially to the U. M. W. The convention heard reports that the steel workers' organization has paid off a $601,000 debt to the Lewis' union.

In addition to demanding unity within the C. I. O., the steel workers called for closer collaboration with the American Federation of Labor during the war. While "anxious" to bring this about, Mr. Murray declared, however, that a "fixed welding of the two groups has its obstacles."

"I am unwilling to accept the kind of unity calculated to destroy the huge mechanism built up in the C. I. O. movement in six years," he added.

A resolution adopted later urged the C. I. O. to take steps toward unity of action with the A. F. of L., railroad brotherhoods, and the trade unions of the United Nations.

Ford Wants All New C.I.O. Pact —Federal Time-and-Half Plan

By the Associated Press

Declaring that it did not intend to sever relations with the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.), the Ford Motor Company notified the union at Detroit yesterday that it wished to supplant the present agreement with a complete new contract.

"In view of the numerous respects to which the contract must be changed," said Harry H. Bennett, Ford Personal Director, the company "considers it more expedient to negotiate a new contract than to attempt to amend the present contract.

The U. A. W.—C. I. O. already has announced it would seek contract changes, including a $1-a-day wage increase, establishment of the impartial umpire system, and payment by the company of a $100 defense bond to each employee in lieu of two weeks' vacation with pay.

Labor developments elsewhere in the nation:

Albany, N. Y.—John L. Lewis' effort to organize New York milkshed dairymen was opposed by the Congress of Industrial Organizations Capital District Industrial Council, whose President said it would seek to keep State farmer-labor interests free of personal control.

S. M. Vottis explained the Council would support "the legitimate aspirations and problems of upstate farmers, especially that section of the farm population that stands with all organized labor."

The Council, which claims it represents 75,000 organized workers in eastern and northern New York, adopted a resolution condemning Mr. Lewis' "entry into the New York State milkshed with his personal organization, District 50, United Mine Workers."

Washington—The Civil Service Commission asked Congress to give some 800,000 Government "white-collar" employees time and one-half pay after 40 hours unless it would raise their annual compensation above $3,800. The request was made with President Roosevelt's approval.

Overtime in Government service now is limited generally to skilled workers. The overtime plan would apply to all Federal employees paid on an annual or salary basis, including those in the postal service. Inspectional services are excepted.

Elmira, N. Y.—The A. F. of L. International Association of Machinists claims victory in a collective bargaining agency election at the Remington Rand, Inc., plant.

Washington — Dues paid by members in the American Federation of Labor aggregated 5,441,592 on April 30, Secretary-Treasurer George Meany reported to the Executive Council. It is the highest membership figure in A. F. of L. history, and represents a gain of 615,273 since Jan. 1 of this year.

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Christian Science Programs
Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., Eastern War Time, 11.79me (25.4m), 15.35me (19.5), 6.04me (49.6m).
Third Sundays, 6 p. m., Eastern War Time, 6.04me (49.6m), 9.70me (30.9m), 11.79me 25.4m).
Note—To convert Eastern War Time to Greenwich Time, add 4 hours and 2 hours additional for British Double Summer Time.

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You can count on the grocer who advertises in The Christian Science Monitor to be a patriotic citizen. He will supply your needs to the best of his ability. And because you're patriotic, too, you will be patient if his stocks in these present times cannot always supply all that you want.

Japan Pushes New Thrust South on China's Coast

Continued from Page 1

to be ranging over the battlefield in great strength, supporting the Nazi ground troops by strafing and bombing the attacking Russians.

The High Command also reported strong Russian attacks were developing in the Lake Ilmen sector southeast of Leningrad, but declared these assaults likewise were being beaten off with heavy Soviet losses.

Meanwhile, the Russians reported fighting off German flanking assaults aimed toward Izyum and Barvenkova, 80 miles southeast of Kharkov, and holding on grimly at the eastern tip of the Kerch Peninsula, barring the short-cut to the Caucasus.

Red Star reported that the Germans' heavy tank losses in the desperate fight for Kharkov had caused them to change their tactics, giving up mass mechanized counterattacks and relying instead on charges by infantry battalions or regiments supported by only 10 to 15 tanks.

The gigantic battles of tanks against tanks which characterized the start of the fight are continuing only in one sector and there the issue has not yet been decided, the Army publication reported.

At the same time the strength of organized Russian guerrillas behind the German lines was said to be growing.

Guerrillas Active:

Pravda reported that guerrillas had recaptured one important city of several thousand inhabitants deep in White Russia.

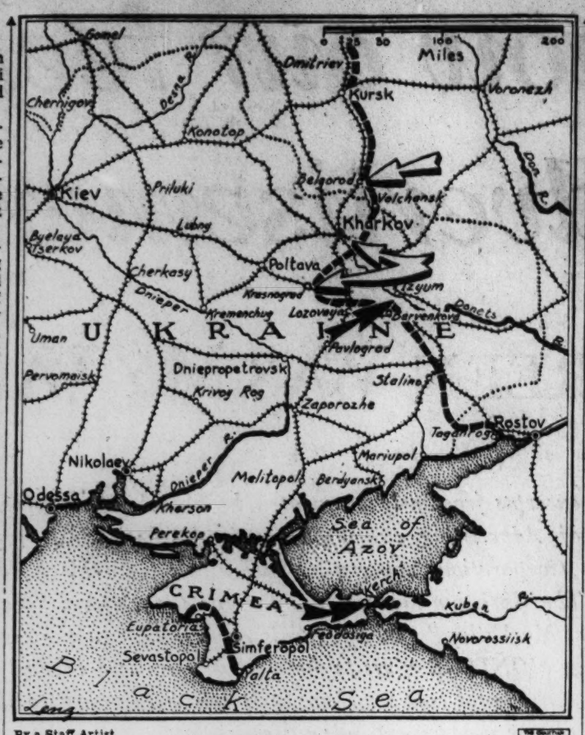
A Russian communiqué made no specific claim of further Red Army gains in the drive to recapture the Kharkov industrial center, but declared that "during the night of May 20-21 our troops continued offensive battles in the Kharkov direction."

A London military commentator said that the northern wing of Marshal Timoshenko's army continued a slow advance despite the German counter measures, but that the southern wing of the Russian attack seemed to have been checked, perhaps by the German thrust in the Barvenkova sector.

Bucharest dispatches reaching Switzerland said, too, that the pace of the Red Army's advance had been slowed by the German-Rumanian counter offensives—but had not been stopped.

These dispatches said the Russians had been forced to withdraw Tuesday from the environs of Chuguev, 20 miles southeast of Kharkov, where a battle still was under way.

Strong Russian concentrations are attacking at many places below Belgorod, 70 miles to the north, with the apparent intention of cutting the railway from Belgorod to Kharkov, Rumanian correspondents said, although Russian dispatches to London have implied this line long ago was knocked out of the invaders' service.



By a Staff Artist

Battlelines in Russia

Broken line shows present position of battle front, black arrows indicating main points of German attack, white arrows showing corresponding points of Russian attack.

Attack in China

Apparently determined to subdue at any cost the coastal Province of Chekiang, whose supposed air bases are a threat to Tokyo, the Japanese were advancing southward today along a 150-mile front and were massing new forces in Anhwei, the next Province to the west for a supporting thrust

A Chinese Army spokesman, acknowledging this situation, said the Japanese had reached a point about 50 miles from Kinhwa, Provisional Capital of Chekiang, and that heavy fighting was in progress all along the front.

The Chekiang Railway, which curves southwestward to Japanese-held Nanchang in Kiangsi Province, is the route of the principal one of the four Japanese columns of advance, said the Chinese spokesman.

Placing this column 50 miles northeast of Kinhwa indicates an advance of about 30 miles since yesterday's report and of about 70 miles since the drive started early this week from Japanese-held Hangchow The scene is about 150 miles below Shanghai

The Chinese said the other Japanese columns were:

1—Somewhere south of Ningo on the coastal road.

2—In the vicinity of Changlochien on a highway between the railroad and the coast.

3—On the left bank of the Chientang River west of the railroad near the mouth of the Tung River, a tributary of the Chientang.

Thirty thousand to 40,000 Japanese troops are participating in these drives, the Chinese spokesman said, with 40,000 others held in reserve at Hangchow and about 20,000 massing at Nanchang to push up the railroad and attempt to form a juncture with those moving southwest

Trap Being Set:

This last force has not yet gone into action, according to the Chinese reports, but the apparent aim was to try to trap the Chinese between two heavy forces and thus conquer all of Chekiang.

In the far southwest, in rainy Yunnan Province, the Chinese spokesman said the Japanese who came up from Burma were being engaged near Tengyueh and would be liquidated sooner or later. He described the situation there as stabilized.

The Japanese thrusts northward from the Shan States into Yunnan also are fairly well checked, the spokesman said, and Chinese still around Bhamo, in Northern Burma, have withdrawn to more advantageous defense positions.

Japanese air squadrons kept up intensive bombing of important communications centers in five provinces from 500 to 800 miles southeast of Chungking—Chekiang, Fukien, Kiangsi, Hunan, and Kwangsi.

Kian in Kiangsi, Hengchow in Hunan, and Kweilin, Capital of Kwangsi, apparently were taking the most punishment.

Attack Continues:

Domei broadcast from Tokyo a dispatch saying that "Japanese bomber and fighter squadrons, continuing the attack with unrelenting intensity, this morning and afternoon heavily bombed Kweilin, Chuanchow, and Yungchow, important points on the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway."

"Despite antiaircraft fire, the Japanese planes rained scores of high-explosive bombs on enemy airdromes and military installations. Runways were destroyed at the Kweilin Airfield," Domei said.

All the cities named are railways or highways which might be used in moving troops or supplies into the Changsha area in Northern Hunan, which has been mentioned as the possible objective of a new Japanese drive.

Proponents of the theory that Japan is preparing an all-out attempt to dispose of China said there was confirmation in reports that heavy invasion forces were massing at Yangtze River bases near Hankow.

This was regarded as a possible forerunner of an effort to occupy the entire railway line between Hankow and the southern port of Canton, which would entail in its early stages a fourth battle of Changsha. Changsha, 200 miles south of Hankow, has been reached by the Japanese three times, but never held.

Raid on Timor

United Nations bombers destroyed two grounded Japanese planes, damaged the runway, and started large fires Wednesday in an attack on Koepang, Dutch Timor, and also attacked military objectives in Hili Harbor in the Portuguese half of the occupied island.

Meanwhile, amid indications that the Japanese are striving to conserve their bomber forces for a large-scale attack in the future, Australia moved to draft an addition 35,000 men into the Civil Construction Corps which is preparing this country as a base for a great Allied offensive.

The probability that the Japanese were hoarding and building up their bomber power was raised by Wednesday's fifty-third raid on Port Moresby, New Guinea. It was conducted exclusively by fighter planes.

Clash With Vichy

Disclosure that two more British warplanes had been shot down over French Africa, in addition to the two earlier reported brought down over Algeria, was made in Vichy yesterday.

Successive communiqués from Vichy said a Royal Air Force plane was forced down May 18 on the beach at Port Bouet, in the outer harbor of Abidjan, Capital of the Ivory Coast, on the same day that a British plane was destroyed in Algiers Bay off North Africa and another shot down in an ensuing engagement.

A fourth British plane, it was asserted, was brought down May 19 at Conakry, the Capital of French Guinea, 440 miles south of Dakar.

Interest in Vichy centered on the increased determination of the Vichy French to block the skies against passage of British planes in the face of what appeared to be increased RAF activity over French territories, including Vichy.

Conakry and Abidpan are two important colonial ports. They are the only two African railheads south of Dakar in Vichy hands.

Port Bouet is on a sandbar, somewhat more than a mile wide, through which a canal is being dredged to the lagoon behind it to make Abidjan a port as important as Dakar.

British Watching:

The British, with possessions on either side, have been intensely interested. It is near the United Nations supply line across the center of Africa.

Seven hundred miles to the northeast is Conakry, wedged between Bathurst and Freetown, both British possessions.

Chinese Bases Well Defended

OTTAWA, May 21 (AP)—Maj. Gen. T. H. Shen, head of the Chinese delegation to the 14-nation Ottawa air training conference, said he expects the Japanese to try to seize the airdromes China has prepared for the counter-offensive they will wage when planes are available. The bases, however, are well defended, he added.

The General and Col. J. Ilinski, head of the Polish delegation, accompanied Air Minister C. G. Power to his daily press conference.

China hopes to obtain some transport planes to aid in bringing supplies into the country, General Shen said, after describing the difficulties the Army has encountered because of lack of proper air support.

The conclusion of the main conference on May 22 would leave the decks clear for the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan conference next week when the extension of the air training plan in which Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom participate will be discussed.

Meanwhile, greater standardization and co-operation among air training authorities of the United Nations are believed to be receiving particular attention at a conference of delegates from 13 nations which entered its second day of secret sessions.

One or two committees of the air training conference already have reported their findings in certain fields and other subgroups were expected to complete their reports for submission first to a general conference committee and finally to a plenary session of the conference.

Bulgaria Wavers on Axis

BERN, Switzerland, May 21 (AP)—Bulgarians now regret their hasty entrance into the Axis last spring, and have lost faith in a decisive German victory, if reports reaching Switzerland from the Balkan country accurately portray Bulgaria's sentiment.

Even the enemies of the Axis in Bulgaria thought a year ago that Britain was finished, but now, it was stated in a Sofia dispatch to the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, "even the most fanatical followers of Germany doubt that the Axis powers will be able to bring about a really decisive victory against the enemy coalition."

"The most favorable possibility upon which they count is a peace by compromise," the dispatch continued.

This declaration takes on added significance when it is taken into account that Bulgaria maintains a press censorship through which dispatches such as this presumably have passed.

The dispatch disclosed why the Bulgars so far have avoided outright entrance into the campaign against Russia, although in compromise their troops have taken over a share of the patrol work in Yugoslavia—conquered a year ago but where armies hidden in the hills still wage a guerrilla war.

"The number of those who recommend a policy of careful waiting is increasing," said the Zeitung. "All Bulgarians are decided enemies of direct participation in the war, especially against Russia."

Not only has public opinion begun to doube an Axis victory, said the newspaper, but "even among the ruling classes there are many who reckon now on the possibility of a victory of the Anglo-Saxons and the Russians."

This was the second European country in two days from which have come reports of increasing doubts about the Axis. The Basel National Zeitung, reviewing the Eastern Front campaign to date, declared that Turkish opinion was convinced that the Russians now hold the offensive, and that if they succeed in continuing to advance, it would probably mean that the Germans could not themselves take the offensive.

Communist Charge

BERN, Switzerland, May 21 (AP)—Eighty-six soldiers of the Sliwen garrison in Bulgaria have been charged with operating a Communist cell, DNB said in a dispatch from Sofia. The prosecution has demanded capital punishment for the defendants, the dispatch said.

Göring Puts War Blame On Russia

BERLIN. From German Broadcasts. May 21 (AP)—Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring told German war workers last night that "this war is the hardest Germany has had to fight," and that during the terrible winter campaign in Russia "the Führer suffered deeply for his troops, but he knew he must not yield."

Awarding medals to a group of armament workers, miners, and farmers for distinguished services, Marshal Göring explained the reason for the nearly year-old offensive against Russia thus:

"Russia's entry into Rumania and Finland showed that she intended to put Germany between two pincers and pounce upon her while she was still engaged in a life and death struggle in the west. The Führer decided that it was necessary to strike first."

[The BBC version as heard by CBS said that Marshal Göring prefaced his ceremonial speech by saying: "Nobody must think that the ceremony meant that they could sit back and celebrate," and that he concluded by asking the Almighty's blessing on Hitler because "it was unthinkable that providence had raised this man from such obscure beginnings only to push Germany back into the abyss."

Both statements were open to the interpretation that they were designed primarily to serve the Nazi propaganda purpose of promoting complacency among the United Nations.]

In the presence of Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, chief of command of the Nazi armed forces, Field Marshal Gen. Erhard Milch of the Air Force, and Reichsminister of Munitions Albert Speer, the Deputy Führer, Marshal Göring, continued:

"There are two fronts—the external front and the home front," he said.

"There was no question of giving up our front positions because behind us there was only a heap of ruins. Therefore we had to hold the front—and only those who have experienced this know what it costs."

"Three extremely hard winters are behind us," he added. "The elements have not been kind to us. Last year's harvest was bad. Even now, while we rejoice in good weather, we hope it will rain soon because we need rain."

Axis Sees 'Bluff'

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—In a propaganda broadcast based on information purportedly obtained roundabout from Berlin, the Tokyo Radio reported yesterday that Americans "have lost their enthusiasm about the war" and that Axis nationals are abused in the United States.

Domei radiocast what it called a description of the United States at war as given by German nationals returning to Europe in an exchange of internees, then printed in Berlin newspapers and finally telephoned to the Tokyo newspaper Asahi by its Berlin correspondent.

The Japanese re-echoed the claim of Hans Thomsen, who was German Chargé d'Affaires of the Washington Embassy, that the huge United States war production program was a "bluff." The vastness of the program as announced by President Roosevelt several months ago is known to have had a great effect among the German people, and Herr Thomsen on reaching Lisbon was quick to assert that there really was nothing to it.

Soviets Wait to See Tanks' Eyes

By John Evans

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, May 21—A great deal of the credit for Soviet successes against the once-feared German panzer divisions is due to Russian counterparts of those early American patriots who bravely withheld their fire on Bunker Hill until they could see the whites of their enemies' eyes.

The Russians have developed a highly effective antitank rifle, but it would be of little value if there were not available to fire it men who are not afraid to stand in the path of an onrushing mechanical monster and calmly await the right moment before pulling the trigger.

The training of the special type of infantrymen who use the antitank guns is as highly specialized as that of paratroops or British Commandos. They know the anatomy and the vulnerable spots of all types of tanks used by the German Army and have been through a severe school of nerve hardening so as to hold their fire until the enemy machines come within a 100-yard range.

Wait in Deep Niches

They have learned to dig deep niches and sit in them while tanks pass over them. On all fronts these men are standing on duty, not participating in the fighting until the enemy tanks approach, when they are assigned to ambush stations by their own commanders attached to staff units.

Among the targets they are permitted to try for are low-flying enemy aircraft, but nothing smaller. They are "big game" hunters. They are constantly fussing with their gigantic rifles, straining to hear the sound of tanks or aircraft engines.

Some military experts believe that these troops are substantial compensation for whatever shortage of tanks the Soviets may still feel in comparison with Germany. At any rate they have accounted for a very large number of German tanks so far destroyed at Kharkov.

Terms Nearer Equal

The first lesson of the Kharkov campaign, and a very bitter one for the German Army which had high hopes this spring after enduring hardships unknown by any soldiers in history, is that the belligerents are now fighting more or less on equal terms.

Kharkov itself is one of Germany's biggest tank depots and the terrain, struck by an early heat wave, is dry as the desert, yet here of all places the Germans are suffering a reverse which may end in something approaching their debacle on the Moscow front.

During the winter the Germans managed to improve their positions at Kharkov to stave off encirclement and make substantial preparations for a summer offensive.

The reported German loss of 400 tanks in the first few days of the Russion offensive is a blow to morale which the Russians believe is already apparent in the nervousness of the German tank troops even when they are facing unarmored Soviet infantry.

Advantage with Soviets

Even on sectors where the Germans had armored superiority Moscow sources say they have been badly mauled by Soviet heavy and medium tanks.

If the Germans haven't enough tanks for an offensive against the Soviets their prospects in other sectors on the east front would appear to be greatly weakened.

Judging from Soviet reports a large proportion of the troops near Kharkov are reserves trained in the far rear during the winter who completed their training in April just a few miles behind the lines.

Troops which fought through the winter and spring are now enjoying breathing space at home or in rear training camps. The quality of the Soviet reserves, proven at Kharkov, is a feather in the cap of the veteran generals Marshal Semyon Budenny, Marshal Clement E. Voroshiloff and Gen I. Gorodovikoff who took over the job last year. During the winter Marshal Voroshiloff also visited a number of Soviet tank factories to superintend the construction of new models.

In addition to facing a foe with more or less equal equipment the German soldier now appears to have lost much of his superior cunning which was evident in the first phase of the war. No matter with what weapons they are attacked now the Soviet infantrymen find ways of hitting back.

Already their massed rifle fire has cooled the zest of German fliers for low level attacks and made them keep to respectful altitudes, thus lightening the tasks of the Soviet fighter patrols.

With the gradual equalization of tank forces and air strength, infantry and artillery will really decide the outcome of the great battles impending along the whole front.

So far no detailed stories come through to show how the Soviet infantry is behaving against superior German forces at Kerch. However, the protracted nature of this battle on such small terrain seems to indicate that the Germans are paying a high price for their success here.

New Soviet Medal For Daring Feats

By the Associated Press

Moscow, May 21

Establishment of a new Soviet decoration, the Order of Patriotic War, was disclosed by Moscow newspapers with an outline of what it takes to win it.

Soldiers, sailors and airmen singled out for the award, said an editorial in the Government newspaper Izvestia, must have performed one of a dozen or more specific feast:

"Shot down three, four, five or seven planes, depending on the particular type of plane they man. . . . Personally destroyed two heavy or medium or three light tanks. . . . Sunk an enemy warship or two transports."

Argentine Government Fines 4 Rubber Firms

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, May 21 (AP)—The Argentine Government fined four rubber companies 5,000 pesos (approximately $1,500) each yesterday for selling products at prices higher than those fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The four firms are Firestone, Goodyear, Dunlop and Michelin.

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Here are excerpts from a letter written by Mr. A. M. Botsford, Director of Advertising and Publicity for Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, concerning the results from his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor for the picture, "How Green Was My Valley." Mr. Botsford's appreciation of the service that the MONITOR gives to both advertisers and readers is so much to the point that we thought it worth bringing to the attention of our readers and advertisers.

"I just wanted to let you know our feelings in connection with our advertisement of 'How Green Was My Valley' in The Christian Science Monitor.

"We definitely feel we got exceptionally worth-while results from this advertising, and are appreciative of the co-operation we received from your field force in connection therewith. We have received hundreds of letters from The Christian Science Monitor readers speaking in highly favorable terms of the picture. We look on this advertising as extremely worth while."

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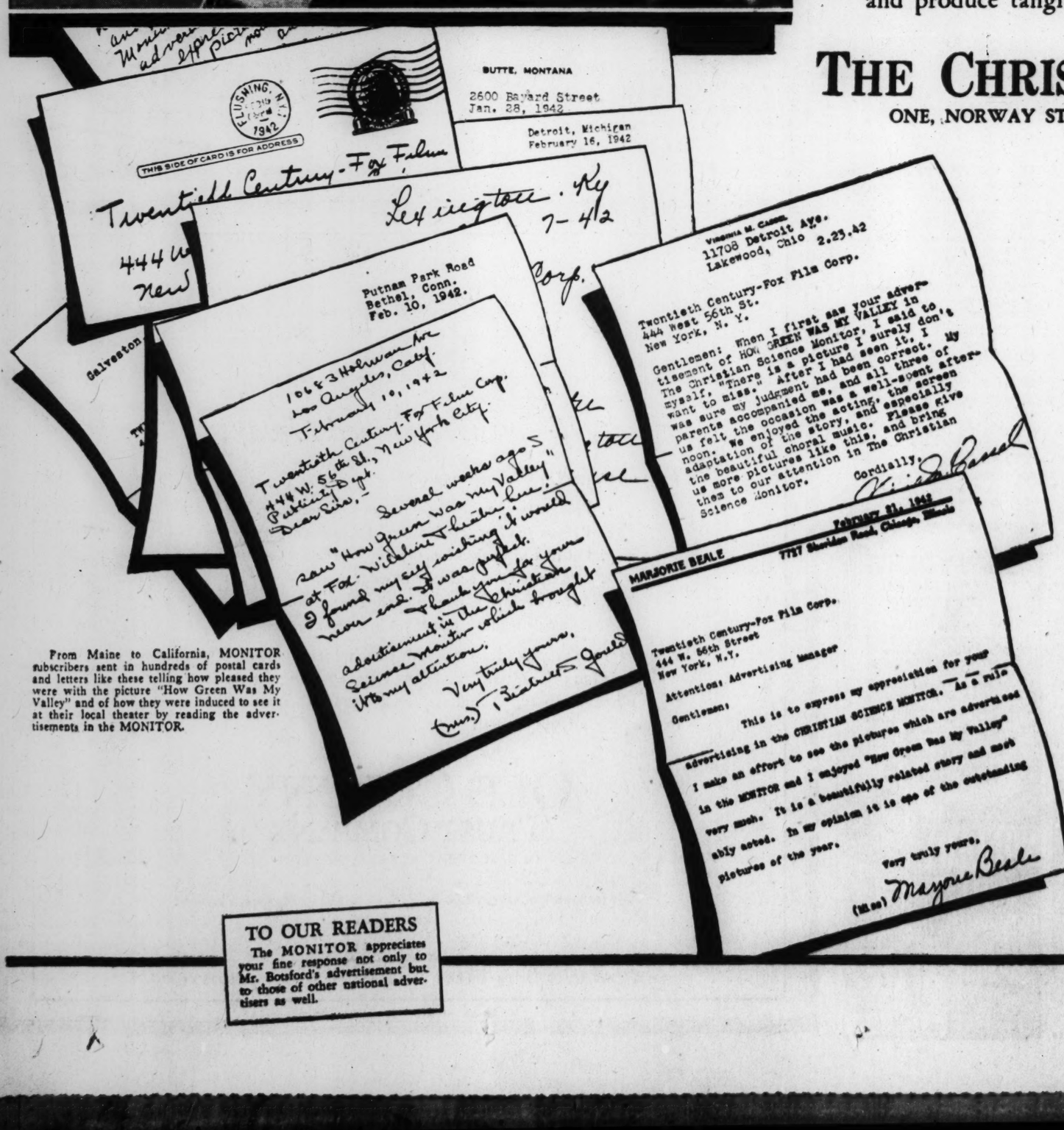
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Detroit, Michigan
February 16, 1942
Twentieth Century-Fox Film
Putnam Park Road
Bethel, Conn.
Feb. 10, 1942.
Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.
444 W. 56th St., New York City.
Several weeks ago I saw "How Green Was my Valley"
Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.
444 West 56th St.
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Gentlemen: When I first saw your advertisement of HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY in The Christian Science Monitor, I said to myself, "There is a picture I surely don't want to miss." After I had seen it, I was sure my judgment had been correct. My parents accompanied me, and all three of us felt the occasion was a well-spent afternoon. We enjoyed the acting, the screen adaptation of the story, and especially the beautiful choral music. Please give us more pictures like this, and bring them to our attention in The Christian Science Monitor.
Cordially,
MARJORIE BEALE
7757 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois
Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.
444 W. 56th Street
New York, N.Y.
Attention: Advertising Manager
Gentlemen:
This is to express my appreciation for your advertising in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. As a rule I make an effort to see the pictures which are advertised in the MONITOR and I enjoyed "How Green Was My Valley" very much. It is a beautifully related story and most ably acted. In my opinion it is one of the outstanding pictures of the year.
Very truly yours,

From Maine to California, MONITOR subscribers sent in hundreds of postal cards and letters like these telling how pleased they were with the picture "How Green Was My Valley" and of how they were induced to see it at their local theater by reading the advertisements in the MONITOR.

A. M. Botsford, Director of Advertising and Publicity, Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, whose letter to the MONITOR is quoted above.

TO OUR READERS

The MONITOR appreciates your fine response not only to Mr. Botsford's advertisement but to those of other national advertisers as well.

Mystery Board Picks Targets for Bombers

Continued from Page 1

duced a car shortage not only at home but throughout Latin America.

Autos for Latin America

It is not to the interest of the United States to see friendly neighbors absolutely deprived of cars. So stock automobiles are being exported to them on exactly the same ratio of use, taking into consideration existing cars to population and requirements for professional men, utilities, and similar essential services, as in the United States.

The war has tied in American economy at various places on a tight hemispheric basis. To the best of its ability the Board is fostering this. But it is going further, in ways still little understood by the public. Twenty-five million dollars worth of machinery and equipment to construct a steel plant has been sent to Brazil, where there is ore and manganese to turn into badly needed steel, and help hemisphere defense; a St. Louis, Mo., blast furnace has been taken up by its roots and shipped to Mexico; spindles and other cotton textile machinery have been sent to Cuba to help make cotton bags to supplement the serious shortage of Malayan hemp and similar war-lost fibers. The War Production Board has authorized and facilitated such undertakings as part of the bigger war effort.

A special war-project license has been devised to expedite shipments abroad which directly support the war, chiefly to subsidiaries of American firms.

Checks Export-Licenses

The biggest single task of the Board is not expediting goods abroad but in seeing that such exports do not get into enemy hands. Much as war mail is censored, the division of the Board which carries on this particular task checks some 8,000 to 10,000 applications for export licenses a day. Export licensing had its antecedents far back before the war started.

The present black list contains name of 200,000 firms and individuals. Many ingenious subterfuges are used by black-listed firms. One case that came through the Export Control Office the other day disclosed that the actual purchaser in a Latin-American country was paying a competitor 30 per cent of the gross value of the goods involved just for the use of the competitor's name as bogus consignee. Each application is checked against a dozen or more lists to weed out enemy firms, cut down on volume, weight or specific articles, or to conserve strategic material.

While much of the work is necessarily negative and results in withholding exports, where there is a strategic advantage by facilitating exports the BEW has devised machinery to rush it through at a rapid pace.

One of the jobs of the BEW is to cut red tape. Last August licenses were being cleared in from 30 to 45 days. Now the Board's Commodity Licensing Section has rolled up its sleeves and a license clears this section in 36 hours, though it may be held up at other points.

These are only a few of the Board's jobs. Economic warfare is such a big field that new problems are constantly arising and several new sections have been formed. The Board works closely with existing Government agencies, the State Department, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the Department of Agriculture. Many of the officials are detailed from the armed forces.

When the United Nations capture enemy country or reoccupy occupied territory, economic and technical problems will arise for which BEW is planning. Plans are on foot for the necessary rehabilitation of the civilian population and the reorientation of the entire economy. Problems of fascinating interest to the economist, like issuance of currency, fixing exchange rates, control and management of banks, resumption of civilian supplies and services, and the resumption of agricultural and industrial enterprise in a previously held enemy territory will come up.

Beyond that is still a final goal. This is planning for the postwar world. Though this is hazy and nebulous as yet both Mr. Perkins and Vice-President Wallace by recent utterances have shown deep interest in it. They have indicated their weight will be thrown toward a world geared to full-production and widest distribution of goods achieved by a mass-production civilization.

Garcia Message Hero Is Honored

BAYAMO, Cuba, May 21 (AP)—Andrew Rowan, the man who carried the message to Garcia, was honored by the Cuban Government yesterday.

Colonel Rowan, who is in California, could not be here. But a man who saw him bring the famous message, Maj. Luis Rodolfo Miranda, Sub-Secretary of State and head of the Cuban Historical Teaching Society, was here for the main address at the unveiling of a bronze plaque—showing the flags of Cuba and the United States and the figures of Rowan and Gen. Calixto Garcia.

The plaque is in the house where Rowan had his historic interview with Garcia on May 1, 1898, when Cuba was in her struggle for independence from Spain.

[Colonel Rowan's feat in taking President McKinley's oral message and, asking no questions, delivering it, has been celebrated in Elbert Hubbard's essay, "A Message to Garcia."]

More Surprises, Doolittle Says

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Jimmy Doolittle, who led the air raid on Tokyo, promised "many more surprises for Japan and Germany."

Recounting the audacious feat over the Mutual Broadcasting System, he emphasized the careful planning which made it possible and paid tribute to American training centers and production lines.

"We planned carefully; we worked long and hard to make our mission a success," General Doolittle said. "The planes themselves — B-25's — were especially equipped for the mission. We had done all we could before we left for—Shangri-La.

"In our attack, the character and training of our men and the quality of our planes stood us well. We were successful beyond our fondest hopes. I do not think we missed a single objective we had set for ourselves and we came out without leaving a single plane behind on the Japanese mainland."

Bedford's First Talk In Lords Critical

LONDON, May 21 (AP) — The pacifist Duke of Bedford in his maiden speech in the House of Lords today, declared the war which Britain entered to uphold the Polish Alliance was "the most disastrous and most unnecessary which irresponsible politicians ever landed this country in.

The Duke, whose activities for a negotiated peace have put him frequently in the spotlight, said the British people never would have consented to the Polish Alliance if they had known the whole truth.

The Duke, who succeeded his father in August, 1940, took his seat in the House of Lords only last December but refused to take the traditional oath. He said he had been "boycotting" the House of Lords but took his seat in the hope of helping some friends detained under security regulations.

Boston Man Gets Post

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 21 (AP)—Howard Harrington of Boston has been appointed associate manager of the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra for the 1942-43 season. He will assume the duties of Franklin Miner, manager, who has entered the Navy as a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ickes Sets an Example

Associated Press

Oil Co-Ordinator Follows Precepts

The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Ickes ride in a horse-drawn cab in New York to the Hotel Commodore where Mr. Ickes addressed the Greater New York-U. S. O. joint war appeal luncheon. He told the 500 listeners that "we will go without even one gallon of gasoline to send our bombers over Tokyo, Rome, and Berlin."

Ickes Clings to Pipe Line to East for Oil

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, declared yesterday that he believed his plan for a pipe line to the eastern seaboard "is the only answer for sufficient petroleum products here."

Mr. Ickes, who drove a horse-drawn vehicle through three blocks of city traffic to a Greater New York—U. S. O. joint war appeal luncheon at the Commodore Hotel, said:

"I have never been in favor of rationing where it is not necessary, unles it is helpful to other areas now under rationing rules. That is going to be the case for the Midwest and the Pacific Coast now."

To gain victory in the war, Mr. Ickes said, "we will go without even one gallon of gasoline to send our bombers over Tokyo, Rome and Berlin."

He asserted that the war needs for the United States this year would be 1,672,000,000 barrels of petroleum.

Stressing the need of accumulating as much fuel oil as possible on the eastern seaboard for next winter, Mr. Ickes said thus far "not one gallon has been accumulated."

Many more rationing programs are in the offing, he warned, saying the flow of oil to American military forces, to Britain and to the Russian army must be unlimited and unstopped."

He stated that before the war was declared, when he tried to get people voluntarily to cut down on gasoline consumption, "they voluntarily increased the amount."

"Many of the big names in Washington argue with me as to what is the most important war material," he said. "Since I am co-ordinator of oil, I don't need to tell you my answer, but I did tell them that without petroleum what good is steel or anything else."

He declared that "gasoline operators are already working in the red, but for victory in this war they will have to continue to do so if it is necessary. Gasoline must be manufactured at a profit or at a loss even if we have to dump it on the ground at the end of the war."

Free French Aid Allies

Continued from Page 1

the de Gaullist movement in France itself.

Neutral travelers from Vichy all agree, for example, that French assistance during the raid by British Commandos on the Nazi naval base at St. Nazaire was far more widespread and better organized than the Germans ever dared to admit.

Organized groups of young Frenchmen have also been causing Vichy and its German masters grave anxiety by the raids these men make from Unoccupied France into German-occupied France, and by the widespread sabotage these patriotic Frenchmen carry out under extremely dangerous conditions.

Even in Vichy itself, judging by neutral reports, the feeling toward the United Nations has greatly changed recently.

Undoubtedly the problem of how the de Gaullist movement will reconcile itself with Frenchmen in France at the end of the war will be one of the most delicate which exists.

Intense Nationalism

But judging by the manner in which the large French colony here now reacts, this problem won't be so difficult as it appears.

France may be under eclipse at the moment, but the traditional intense nationalism of the French people will undoubtedly help to smooth away much of the bitterness which appears between de Gaullists and French leaders at the present time.

The average Frenchman in the Middle East points out that there is no division between a Frenchman who follows General de Gaulle and a Frenchman fighting Germans in France itself.

Escape Martinique

SOMEWHERE IN THE WEST INDIES, May 21 (AP)—Hundreds of volunteers for the Free French forces have succeeded in escaping from Martinique and other French islands of the Antilles since the fall of France and are now fighting alongside the men of the United Nations, an informant close to Gen. Charles de Gaulle said in an interview.

The remarkable feature of these flights, according to the informant, has been the resourcefulness and bravery of the men in eluding officials on Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Marie Galante, where prison terms are provided for those who are caught.

Some of those who fled have arrived in borrowed schooners, some have been aboard the small sailing craft which ply the Caribbean, some have been stowaways, some smuggled in by a series of secretive exchanges from one fishing vessel to another, and some have arrived after long hours at the oars of small boats.

One story is told here of a man who served as an informer for the Free French. He was arrested and exiled to a tiny island, and after many hours of careful work fashioned a raft out of the door and sills of his island shack and floated to the mainland where he found a sailboat for his complete escape.

These volunteers report that the sympathies of the inhabitants of the French islands are generally friendly toward the United States despite the high-powered Axis propaganda.

The continuing escapes, in the face of the growing scarcity of sea transport, and the fact that the men are bringing finely detailed maps with them, are regarded here as the best proof that Axis propagandists have fallen short of their goal.

The greatest proportion of the inhabitants are Negroes, and the ratio applies in a general way to the number who escape. The French-born volunteers have included a few men from French warships, including one pilot who fled in a seaplane.

It is believed here that the greatest impetus to the Free French campaign would come from the effective transmission of facts to the French West Indians who now are flooded with Axis propaganda. Efforts have been made to transmit Free French programs from a point in the West Indies but Radio Martinique, Vichy controlled, apparently has completely jammed the programs.

On the other hand, some English and United States broadcasts have been picked up and the information spread by devious means.

Enlistment in Navy Open to Negroes Soon

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Secretary Frank Knox announced that recruiting of Negroes for the Navy and Marine Corps would begin June 1.

Negroes accepted for the Navy will receive the eight weeks of recruit training at the Great Lakes station and a specialized six weeks course at Hampton Institute, Va., where electricians, carpenters, shipfitters, machinists, cooks, and other similar trades will be instructed.

The first Marine battalion of Negroes, numbering approximately 900 men, will form a composite battalion including all combat arms of the ground forces. Until a training center is ready for Negroes in the Marine Corps a temporary center will be in the vicinity of New River, N. C.

Negro enlistees in the Navy construction battalion will enter the Norfolk, Va., training station.

It's First Time Here, Too

DICKINSON, N. D. (AP)—For the first time in 12 years there will be no county school Commencement exercises. To conserve tires, the diplomas will be mailed from the Superintendent's office after examinations have been checked.

Flight Services Gradually Reduced

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Curtailment of flight service to Washington and Chicago in line with War Department orders has begun, officials at La Guardia Municipal Airport said today.

Eight round trip flights to Washington and three between New York and Chicago have been discontinued.

American Airlines, which curtailed its Washington service, will continue to operate 12 other such flights. United Airlines eliminated three Chicago flights but Transcontinental & Western Air, said none of its trips had been affected by the War Department order.

Eastern Air Lines, which operates along the Atlantic Coast, said it would discontinue 28 flights between Washington and New York. Colonial Airways and Trans-Canada Airways will continue their old schedules to Canadian points.

Threats of Starvation Stalk Nazi War Machine

Continued from Page 1

negotiations to keep the Nazi yoke off Martinique.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today that conversations dealing with military matters there probably would be concluded within five or six days while those dealing with economic matters likely would take more time.

The State Department while perhaps feeling the announcement premature, said nothing to contravene the announcement by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, that an arrangement had already been reached with Admiral Georges Robert "to immobilize French warships and merchant vessels at Martinique."

Breckenridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, had met with the Senate Committee in closed session before Senator Connally made his statement to correspondents.

Up to France

"According to my view," he said, "the United States will endeavor to see that French possessions and her colonial empire are preserved intact and restored to her after the war, provided France does not co-operate with or give aid to our enemies.

"France cannot expect that we will expend our treasure and shed our blood to protect her territory and sovereignty if she in effect joins our enemies in our bitter struggle to preserve our own life and protect democracy. She cannot afford to desert the historic friendship that has existed between our countries for more than a century and a half."

As to the next military step in the war, particularly on the Pacific side, the capital is both perplexed and amused by the reports which were "arranged" to leak out of the meeting of the Pacific War Council yesterday. All who attended—British, Russian, Chinese, Dutch, Australian, and New Zealand representatives — came from the White House eager to tell correspondents that a new slogan had been coined to counter Japanese propaganda in East Asia. It was "Japan for the Japanese." It was said that President Roosevelt invited speculation on what it meant. Most correspondents today were inclined to think that it meant that the Council took up a war project of such importance that it wanted to stimulate any kind of talk to keep off the main matter. That remains to be seen.

Edison-Hague Break Widens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., May 21—The break between Gov. Charles Edison and Mayor Frank Hague, of Jersey City, State Democratic leader, over the compromise of railroad taxes has been widened by legislative passage of a bill to waive $6,600,000 on interest penalties on delinquent levies against the carriers.

By a bare majority of 31 votes —there were 24 against it—the measure went through the House Tuesday night and received quick Senate concurrence by a 12-5 vote. When moved in the House two weeks ago it fell two votes short.

Only the signature of the Governor is needed to make it law. He is expected to sign since he approved a companion measure earlier in the session.

The $6,600,000 interest penalty waiver is an addition to about $16,000,000 cancelled last year.

Democrats allied with the Hague organization led the attack on the bill. Senator Joseph O'Mara, of Hudson, declared the $6,600,000 was a gift constituting a mockery and travesty in view of the increased earnings of railroads.

With this and other controversies out of the way, the Legislature recessed until June 15, when it will return to take up the question of revising the State Constitution.

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The Home Forum

On Remarks

GERTRUDE STEIN once had occasion to say (severely, I think) to Ernest Hemingway, "Remarks are not literature." Years ago I read that, and have considered it carefully many times since. All I can say is that it isn't so.

But what is a remark? It is a short observation, complete in itself. It is, in a sense, an informal epigram. It must have point; but, if it has polish—if it is too studied—it cannot exist as a remark. If it has no point, it can't properly be called a remark at all, but just talk. "It's a nice day" can't have a point or be a remark unless it is raining, or unless it is addressed to a pig or a blackbird or something else unusual, in which case it may just conceivably be called a remark.

* * *

Oscar Wilde's: "I always like to do all the talking myself—it saves time and prevents argument," may be either a remark or an epigram. I think it pretends to be the former, but is at bottom the latter; it has too much polish to be informal, but the beginning almost beguiles us into taking it for a remark. In any event, it is literature, isn't it?

A reflection is on the same general order as a remark, but there is a difference. The wording of a reflection may be changed without destroying it—a remark never. Søren Kierkegaard wrote (in 1839): "The reason why I far prefer the autumn to the spring is because in the autumn one looks up to heaven—in spring at the earth." One would say that was meaty rather than pointed. And the wording might quite possibly be changed and still leave the substance.

* * *

One of my favorite remarks in all literature (literature is full of them—you can't deny it!) appears in a letter William Shenstone wrote to Lady Luxborough. I especially love it because it is a remark in spite of itself. As a matter of fact, it pretends merely to purvey information; but, all the same and none the less, it embodies the soul of the remark.

"The number of Lines I have wrote this day and the unfitness of my Brain to dictate a single sentence, is past my Power of Expression." That is a classic of its kind. One might almost say it was the perfect remark, except that there are so many perfect remarks. How delightedly one murmurs at some of A. E. Housman's! For one: "Swinburne has now said not only all he has to say about everything, but all he has to say about nothing." Perhaps this does incline a little toward the epigram, but then there is another—the purest and simplest kind of remark, and surely immortal: could train a dog to edit the classics like M . . ."

* * *

The whole matter of the remark is that it is spontaneous and that its point is not visibly prepared. If any skeleton structure shows through, it must be classified under another head and not creep into the world of the elect in sheep's clothing. Which reminds me of a perfect example of the borderline case—a critic's appraisal of a poet he disliked—"a rabbit in sheep's clothing." That is an epigram or a pronouncement or a remark, depending on the tone of voice in which it is delivered.

Certain rhetorical questions are to be classified as remarks—outstandingly E. M. Forster's: "How can I know what I think till I see what I say?" The point of that is so complex that one wonders if it is really a remark at all. Somehow it is not sober enough to be a reflection, nor formally neat enough to be an aphorism, and no one could possibly mistake it for merely talk. It is to the remark what the stretto section is to a fugue—a complex overlapping of the Subject. So much is happening that one must suddenly slow down to keep track of what is going on.

* * *

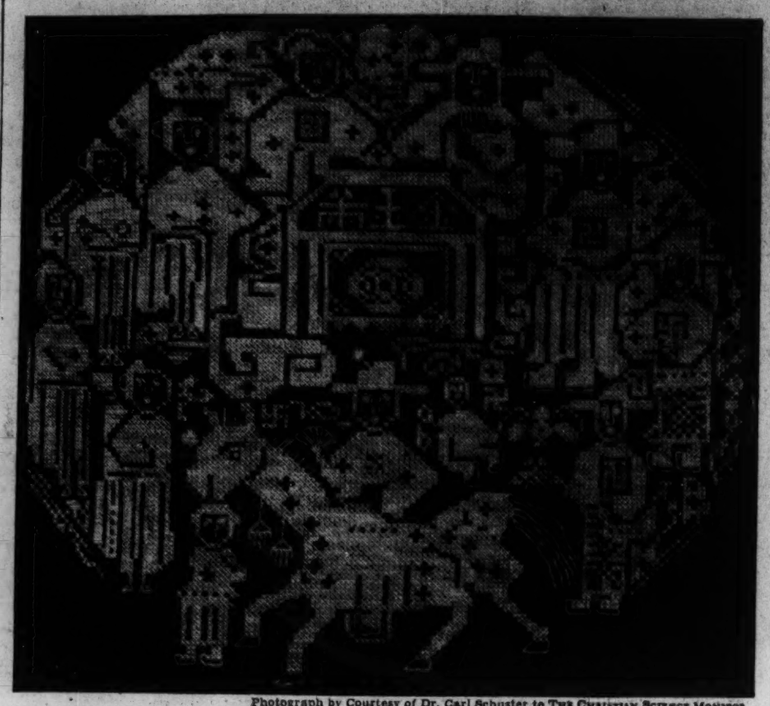
Logan Pearsall Smith has another problematical sentence. He leads up to his point with rather apparent artifice, and yet the point itself is both informal and as fresh as a leek. "Do you remember what Diogenes replied when they wanted to know why he had asked for a statue to be erected at the public expense in his honor? He said: 'I am practicing disappointment.'" Here Mr. Smith is commenting on a remark by leading up to it with delightful invention.

One of the most distinctly imperishable of remarks is that of Mrs. Barbauld. (I'm not, in fact, entirely sure it is hers.) She was complaining about Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner*, and her objections were two in number—"It is improbable and it has no moral." That's not talk—it's literature. Who, after all, could even venture to ask?

* * *

W. H. Auden has reminded us of the definition of poetry he considers most adequate, "memorable speech." If the words as they stand are necessary, and any re-phrasing would do harm, then poetry is at hand. Perhaps the remark is the most informal species of poetry. At least, one thing is certain—it is literature. Gertrude Stein's own remark about remarks: "Remarks are not literature," is a form of poetry; for is it not "memorable speech"? And, although all literature is not poetry, all poetry is literature.

EDMUND SCOTT



Photograph by Courtesy of Dr. Carl Schuster to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A FRAGMENT OF CHINESE PEASANT EMBROIDERY

IN 1932 WHILE Dr. Carl Schuster was traveling in scholarly research in the interior provinces of China, he discovered, among the peasants, embroideries whose designs differed entirely from the typical Chinese designs. Careful analysis convinced him that the patterns resembled with amazing exactitude the early folk art of eastern Europe and western Asia. Dr. Schuster has traced the same iconography to Sassanian Persia, to Egypt, Gotland, Germany, and to the ancient Greeks and Romans. The Chinese peasants in plying the needle have unwittingly preserved ancient traditions of folklore, legend, and cult practice.

D. A.

A Book That Spans The Ages

THIS LITTLE green-bound volume that lies before me on the desk, seven inches by four in size and containing exactly one thousand pages, is in some ways the most remarkable book I possess. For one thing, although it came from the Clarendon Press of Oxford University only a few years ago, anywhere from five to ten thousand years have gone to its making. For another thing, most of the raw materials that compose the other books in my library are to be found in its pages. Finally, this book is packed with information and entertainment mingled and intertwined; it is accurate and marvellous, at the same time serious and farcical, wise and witty, up-to-date and prehistoric. I do not see how more than this could be truly said for the versatility of any book. . . .

Rapidly ruffling the pages of my little book, I catch glimpses of a hundred words that have been living on men's lips in one form and another for a hundred centuries. We seldom remember that these frail sounds, familiar to us from childhood, are the oldest living things that men have made, that they are likely to prove literally more enduring than bronze, and that the Sphinx is a child beside them. . . .

Some may find fault with the dictionary because its words are not arranged in any significant order, but this does not disturb me. You can test an instrument almost as well by touching a key here and there with varying force and pressure as you can by performing on it a whole sonata, and it is in some such way that the dictionary enables one to test our English language. Wonderful tones we come across in ranging up and down that scale—"silver," "reservoir," "vervain," and a thousand others that you could not invent for yourself by any taking of thought. . . .

I do not mean to imply that this striking a note here and there with one finger is a sign of virtuosity. The skill is in taking the notes by handfuls, making them chime, making them laugh and weep, making them mourn and dance and sing . . . we know of nothing more wonderful than this, that out of a mere mouthful of air a man may shape harmonies that will set the hearts of listeners thousands of miles or thousands of years away suddenly astir. But to play those harmonies, to touch those far-off hearts and minds, one must know to a nicety many thousands of different notes. *O vita brevis, ars longa!* Come, my dictionary!—From "Adventures in the Dictionary," by ODELL SHEPARD in his "The Joys of Forgetting; a Book of Bagatelles." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

My Vineyard Is Before Me

(Song of Solomon 8:12)

"My vineyard, which is mine, is before me."
I have gone up early, when the dew lay
As crystals on the vines. I have seen the pale
Leaves unfolding, with coral in their stems,
And have touched curled tendrils, reaching for strong
Branches to fasten on, as if expectant
Of weighty wealth, or grasping a high frame
Reared to hold up the coming globes.
I have seen the velvet bloom on dark clusters
On frosty mornings, and tasted the cool
Sweetness of ripened fruit.

I have felt, too, the winds that tear away
The tendrils and break down vines and overturn
Roots; and have seen the clouds part, and the sun
Come forth, warm and cheering; and have lifted up
The wounded tendrils, and pressed down the roots
For their deeper growing.

I have seen the vine-dresser forsake the vineyard,
The vines languish, and small marauders hide
Under the shade of broad leaves, and steal away
The loveliest and best before their day
Of rich ripeness. Yet, my vineyard is mine
To find therein sweet vintage. I shall rise
Early and see whether the vines flourish
And fruit appears in the vineyard which is mine,
And which is before me.

NELLIE B. MACE

Engel

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

GOTTESFÜRCHTIGE Menschen anerkennen, daß eine andere Macht als das menschliche Gemüt sie im Leben geführt hat, obgleich sie nicht immer verstanden haben, warum sie gewisse Erfahrungen hatten, und erst später wie Paulus sagen konnten (Röm. 8, 28): „Denen, die Gott lieben, dienen alle Dinge zum Besten". Unser himmlischer Vater hat sie durch Seine Engel geführt. Er führt, behütet und unterweist immerdar alle, die Seine Führung suchen.

Während des Krimkriegs organisierte die große Menschenfreundin Florence Nightingale einen Pflegerinnentrupp. Durch unermüdliche Tatkraft und außergewöhnliche Fähigkeit angesichts fast unglaublicher Schwierigkeiten leistete sie den Kranken und Verwundeten einen unschätzbaren Dienst. Wegen ihrer wohltätigen Arbeit betrachteten die Soldaten sie als einen barmherzigen Engel. Alle freundlichen Handlungen sind Bekundungen der Liebe, die Christus Jesus vorlebte, als er umherzog und allerlei Krankheit und Seuchen unter dem Volk heilte.

Mary Baker Eddy schreibt im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 385): „Es ist sprichwörtlich, daß Florence Nightingale und andere Menschenfreunde, die zum Wohl der Menschheit gearbeitet haben, imstande gewesen sind, ohne zu unterliegen Ermüdungen und Gefährdungen auszuhalten, die gewöhnliche Menschen nicht hätten ertragen können. Dies erklärt sich aus dem Beistand, den sie dem göttlichen Gesetz verdankten, das sich über das menschliche erhebt". Mrs. Eddy bestimmt den Begriff „Engel" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 581) als „Gottes Gedanken, die zum Menschen kommen; geistige Eingebungen, die rein und vollkommen sind; die Inspiration der Güte, Reinheit und Unsterblichkeit, die allem Bösen, aller Sinnlichkeit und aller Sterblichkeit entgegenwirkt".

In der elektrischen Telegrafie kann einer, der die Bedeutung der Punkte und Striche kennt, die telegrafierte Botschaft verstehen. Ebenso kann der geistiggesinnte Seher in jedem Zeitalter Gottes Gedanken erkennen und Seine Botschaft erfassen. In hohem Grade traf dies bei Mrs. Eddy, der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, zu. Dem Beispiel ihres Meisters Christus Jesus nacheifernd, heilte sie allerlei Krankheit. Durch das Lesen ihres Lehrbuchs sind viele Menschen von Sünde und Krankheit geheilt worden und haben die Lehre Christi Jesu in ihrem vollen Umfange angenommen.

Einem zum Heeresdienst der Vereinigten Staaten einberufenen jungen Mann, der sehr beunruhigt war, weil er nicht wußte, wohin er gesandt werden würde, erzählte ein christlich-wissenschaftlicher Ausüber die Geschichte von Abraham und ermutigte ihn, Abraham nachzueifern, der Glauben hatte, daß Gottes Engel ihn recht führen und vor allem Schaden schützen würden. Gottes Botschaft an Abraham (1. Mose 18, 14): „Sollte dem Herrn etwas unmöglich sein?" ermutigte ihn sehr. Vor der Ausreise schrieb er seinen Eltern: „Ich kann sehr klar sehen, woher mein Schutz kommt, und es bleibt sich ganz gleich, wohin das Schiff fährt. Ich bin jetzt bereit, jederzeit abzufahren, und habe keine Furcht".

Manchmal sind wir erst dann willens, „Gottes Gedanken" zu beherbergen, wenn wir beunruhigt oder betrübt sind. Dann rufen uns Gottes Engel in unserer Verzagtheit zu: „Fürchte dich nicht!" In betreff solcher Anfechtungen oder Probezeiten schreibt Mrs. Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 574): „Gerade den Umstand, den dein leidender Sinn für schreckensvoll und quälend erachtet, kann die Liebe zu einem Engel machen, den du ohne dein Wissen beherbergst".

Viele Christliche Wissenschafter widmen heute ihre ganze Zeit dem Heilen der Kranken und dem Umwandeln der Sünder durch geistige Mittel allein. Manche von ihnen haben ähnliche Erfahrungen gehabt wie Abraham, der „ausging und nicht wußte, wohin er käme" (Hebr. 11, 8). Gottes Engel haben sie geführt und gestützt. Der Verfasser dieses Aufsatzes kennt einen Wissenschafter, der seine ganze Zeit der christlich-wissenschaftlichen Arbeit widmen wollte. Es dauerte mehrere Jahre, bis er bereit war, sich unbedingt auf Gott, den Geist, als die Quelle seiner Versorgung zu verlassen. Täglich suchte er die göttliche Führung und horchte auf Gottes Stimme. „Da aber die Zeit erfüllet ward", gab er eine gute Stellung auf. Als er an jenem Abend von seinem Büro nach Hause ging, flüsterte ihm Gottes Engel ins Bewußtsein: „Die Liebe wacht über alle". Er sagte später zu einem Freunde: „Wenn jemand an meiner Seite diese Worte gesprochen hätte, hätte die Botschaft nicht bestimmter sein können". Viele Jahre lang hat ihn diese Engelsbotschaft ermutigt und gestützt.

Manchmal ist es nötig, dem Irrtum energisch entgegenzutreten und ihn zu verneinen, wie Jakob die Nacht hindurch rang, bis das Licht der Wahrheit in seinem Bewußtsein dämmerte. Die Christliche Wissenschaft macht klar, daß, da Gott das unendliche göttliche Bewußtsein ist, der Mensch, Gottes Gleichnis, einschließlich aller wahren Selbstheit nichts Gott Unähnliches kennt. Das Jetzt ist also für jeden die Zeit, die Annahmen, daß die Materie wirklich sei, daß das Böse Macht sei, daß in Sünde Genuß sei, und daß Krankheit das Leben zerstören könne, zu bekämpfen und zu überwinden. Diese heimtückischen Annahmen können durch das Verständnis der Christlichen Wissenschaft zerstört werden, die lehrt, daß Gott, das unendlich Gute, allein Macht ist; daß Er die Quelle aller Intelligenz ist; daß der Mensch in Gottes Gleichnis ganz geistig ist; daß die Materie weder Leben noch Intelligenz hat.

Gottes Engel kommen zu jedem, der bestrebt ist, sich über Sünde und Krankheit zu erheben. Weil Mrs. Eddy in inniger Gemeinschaft mit Gott lebte und Seine Engelsbotschaft genau beachtete, haben wir die Christliche Wissenschaft, die vielen Tausenden Heilung und Freudigkeit gebracht hat.

„Singt, ihr frohen Kinder, singt;
Herrlich ist der Christus, unser König.
Die Wahrheit ist wieder auf die Erde gekommen
Durch des demütigen Erretters Geburt.
Menschen und Engel erheben die Stimme
Zu Freudenliedern und Lobgesängen.
Höret wieder der Engel Chor:
Friede auf Erden und den Menschen ein Wohlgefallen!
Singt, ihr frohen Kinder, singt;
Herrlich ist der Christus, unser König".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

Angels

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GOD-FEARING PEOPLE acknowledge that some power other than the human mind has guided their lives, though they did not always understand why they had certain experiences, and only later on could say with St. Paul (Romans 8:28), "All things work together for good to them that love God." Our heavenly Father, through His angels, had guided them. He forever guides, guards, and instructs all who seek His guidance.

During the Crimean War, the great humanitarian, Florence Nightingale, organized a band of nurses. By untiring energy and extraordinary ability in the face of almost incredible difficulties she rendered an invaluable service to the sick and wounded. Because of her benevolent work the soldiers looked upon her as an angel of mercy. All acts of kindness are expressions of the love exemplified by Christ Jesus, who went about healing all manner of sickness and disease among the people.

Mary Baker Eddy, in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," writes (p. 385): "It is proverbial that Florence Nightingale and other philanthropists engaged in humane labors have been able to undergo without sinking fatigues and exposures which ordinary people could not endure. The explanation lies in the support which they derived from the divine law, rising above the human." "Angels" are defined by Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 581) as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality."

In the Morse system of telegraphy it is the one who understands the meaning of the dots and dashes that comprehends the message sent over the wire. Likewise, it is the spiritually-minded seer in any age who is able to discern God's thoughts and grasp His message. In a marked degree this was true of Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Emulating the example of her Master, Christ Jesus, she healed all manner of disease. Through the reading of her textbook many people have been healed of both sin and disease and have been led to accept in its fullness the teaching of Christ Jesus.

The story of Abraham was told to a young man who had enlisted in the United States Army, and who was much concerned because he did not know where he would be sent. The Christian Science practitioner who related this story encouraged him to strive to emulate Abraham, who had faith that God's angels would guide him rightly and protect him from all harm. God's message to Abraham (Genesis 18:14), "Is any thing too hard for the Lord?" was a great comfort to him. Just before sailing he wrote his parents: "I can see very clearly where my protection lies; and it doesn't make any difference which direction the boat takes. I am ready to go on the ship now at any time and have no fear."

Sometimes it is not until we are troubled or afflicted that we are willing to entertain "God's thoughts." Then, in the midst of discouragement, God's angels bid us, "Fear not." Regarding such trials or testing periods, Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 574), "The very circumstance, which your suffering sense deems wrathful and afflictive, Love can make an angel entertained unawares."

Today there are many Christian Scientists who are devoting all of their time to healing the sick and reforming the sinner through spiritual means alone. Some of them have had experiences similar to that of Abraham, who "went out, not knowing whither he went" (Hebrews 11:8). God's angels have guided and sustained them. The writer is acquainted with one who was desirous of devoting all his time to Christian Science work. It was several years before he was ready to rely absolutely on God, Spirit, for his source of supply. Daily he sought divine guidance and listened to God's voice. "When the fulness of the time was come," he resigned a good position. As he went home from his office that evening God's angel whispered into his consciousness, "Love watches over all." He later remarked to a friend, "If one at my side had spoken those words the message could not have been more distinct." During a period of many years that angel message has comforted and sustained him.

Sometimes it is necessary to resist and deny error vehemently, as Jacob wrestled through the night until the light of Truth dawned upon his consciousness. Christian Science makes it plain that since God is the infinite divine consciousness, man, God's likeness, including all true selfhood, knows nothing unlike Him. Now is the time for each one, then, to wrestle with and overcome the beliefs that matter is real, that evil is power, that there is pleasure in sin, and that disease can destroy life. These insidious beliefs can be destroyed through the understanding of Christian Science, which teaches that God, infinite good, alone is power; that He is the fount of all intelligence; that man in His likeness is wholly spiritual; that matter has neither life nor intelligence.

God's angels come to each one who is striving to rise above sin and disease. Because Mrs. Eddy lived close to God and heeded His angel message, we have Christian Science, which has brought healing and happiness to multiplied thousands.

"Sing, ye joyous children, sing,
Glorious is the Christ, our king,
Truth has come again to earth,
Through the lowly Saviour's birth.
Men and angels, anthems raise;
Hymns of joy and shouts of praise.
Hear th' angelic song again:
Peace on earth, good will to men.
Sing, ye joyous children, sing,
Glorious is the Christ, our king."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Unwitting Pioneers

THE SECOND good thing brought to Bristol that summer was the game of lawn tennis. An older brother had spent some weeks at Nahant, where the recently imported English game had won its earliest American devotees —Dr. James Dwight and others. A proper equipment for the game was beyond our reach, but there was the so-called lawn opposite the house, in reality a level field shorn twice a year by the mowing machine which, at a proper distance, filled the grass-scented air with the sweetest of sounds. There was also enough ingenuity and enterprise to cope with obstacles, as Emerson's aunt described them—things to be overcome. There must have been some printed instructions giving the dimensions of a court and the rules of the game. A fishnet was found and strung between two homemade posts. The lines were whitewashed on the uneven grass. Funds were forthcoming to order two A. J. Reach racquets from Philadelphia—strange pear-shaped objects, somewhat resembling a lacrosse stick in shape, if not quite in the looseness that fell within a year or two upon their stringing. The real triumph of ingenuity, however, lay in the creation, by my clerical brother who had brought the game to us, of two more lopsided spoons which passed for racquets—crude and ungainly enough, yet opening the way to many an animated game of doubles. Every game demanded quick wits, for there was no telling how a ball would bound, and often at a second's notice a backhand stroke had to be substituted for the intended forehand. By degrees other grass courts, far superior to ours, sprang up on an adjoining country place and in the town. The speed of later tennis was utterly unknown, but, unwitting pioneers as we were, we got quite as much fun out of it all as the more privileged were soon to find on the beautifully manicured courts of the Newport Casino.—From "A Venture in Remembrance," by M. A. DEWOLFE HOWE. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

A Needed Reform at Hand ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

If you don't like the way the Government has been handling its war news, both on the military and civilian fronts, that makes it unanimous. Neither does the Government.

A sweeping reorganization has been decided upon. It will be announced shortly. It will affect both policy and personnel. The federal publicity bureaus have apparently held out to the last against complete conversion to the war effort. They haven't been any keener to bow to the inevitable than was the automobile industry six months ago. They have been going merrily along stepping on each other, sponsoring conflicting statements and stimulating conflicting policies just as though Hitler weren't at our back door and war in our laps.

But the reorganizational steam-roller is finally moving and it is going to leave in its wake a new streamlined informational setup affecting half a dozen major departments of the Government.

Its immediate result will be to place in the hands of one top official the centralized direction of war information and to elevate this post to the importance, if not the formal rank, of Cabinet status.

A War Information Board

According to the plan which President Roosevelt now has before him, there will soon be established a War Information Board to be made up of several members of the Cabinet and one or two other Federal officials. But this board will in fact, or in effect, be advisory and the real authority will be vested in the Director of War Information—a position which, it is understood, will be filled from newspaper ranks.

Two glaring defects which have painfully obtruded themselves in the first few months of the war need to be corrected and it is the hope of the White House that the imminent reorganization will correct them.

Confusion on Rationing

The worst defect is that the multiplicity of unco-ordinated information agencies, each serving a different segment of the war effort and each with its first allegiance to the division of the Government employing it, has somewhat contributed to the creation of conflicting policies and has greatly contributed to the appearance of conflicting policies. This has been particularly apparent in civilian defense in which at one time or another the American people have been urged to do so many different things that they have been tempted to end the merry-go-round by doing nothing at all.

This has been equally apparent at almost every stage in the evolution of the various rationing problems. The confused and conflicting handling of the information on developing shortages and prospective rationing became so evident that the President found it necessary to write a letter to the Governor of Vermont (how that State has stuck to the Union!) blaming it principally on the press and partly on the Government. Well, the President is either right or it's the other way around, which is not inconceivable, and the main thing is to put an end to it and the only way to do it is to supplant conflicting information or absence of information with an agreed statement of the facts readily available.

A second grave defect in the prevailing information setup has been the extent to which it has produced conflicting prohibitions affecting both the press and the radio. The Army tells a correspondent one thing, the Navy something different. One Department is ready to release its facts, another wants to hold them back. The President commends the publication of more news of personal exploits in the war and correspondents find it virtually impossible to get them. A central decision on these matters is the only solution. That is the solution the President is aiming at.

Specific Objectives

But the reorganization will reach beyond the rectification of past mistakes. It will have a number of specific objectives and among them will be these:

To increase the volume and variety of information available to the nation on all phases of the war and the war effort.

To achcieve a uniform policy on what news must be withheld and what news can be released by placing all but the Office of Inter-American Affairs under a single tent.

To make fuller and more effective use of enemy information by transferring Col. William Donovan from the Office of the Co-ordinator of Defense Information and placing him in the War Department where he will maintain the closest contact with the Chiefs of Staff of the Army and Navy. He is soon to be raised to Brigadier General.

To step up still more actively the psychological offensive now being carried on against the Axis. With the transfer of Colonel Donovan, Robert E. Sherwood, the playwright, is due to take full charge of this assignment.

Altogether the press activities of the Army, Navy, War Production Board, the Office of Facts and Figures, the Co-ordinator of Defense Information, the Co-ordinator of Government Films and possibly Lowell Mellett's Office of Government Reports will be embraced in the new centralized organization.

The executive order bringing this into being is on the President's desk. It awaits only his signature. The new Director of War Information will be a civilian.

The Country Speaks: Virginia

America's Greatest Need ..... *By 37 Citizens*

The conviction of typical leading citizens in a typical American community is that the nation's greatest need of the hour is spiritual strength. Recently 37 citizens of Dinwiddie County, Virginia—the merchant, the florist, the banker, the farmer, the sheriff, the rural mail carrier, and others—urged their fellow Americans to find new strength to meet the present crisis. Their message, published in The Southside Virginia News, at Petersburg, Va., follows in part:

"We write at a time when all Americans are or should be striving, by the utmost individual and co-operative effort, to preserve our democratic way of life and prevent our becoming slaves to enemies who would impose on us, and on the whole world, a kind of "rule" that is abhorrent and shuddersome to think about. . . .

"In the recent years we in America pursued peaceful ways. With our great material, intellectual and spiritual resources, we diffused learning, developed the arts and sciences, created conveniences and luxuries, built beautiful homes. . . . So engaged, we did not prepare for war; we did not want war, indeed we believed that for us there would be no war.

"But in some other places, leaders rose who stirred in their people the lust of conquest, holding out to them the promise of great riches to be gained by war. . . . They built up enormous armies and armament, in violation of their pledged words, and set out to dominate the world by force.

"Other nations were caught unprepared. Disaster followed—greater disaster than any in history. . . . Disaster now has come to us. it will overwhelm us, as it has so many other nations, unless we make greater effort and more sacrifices. . . . We need not only money—not only soldiers, ships, airplanes, tanks and guns. We need the will to win, and strength of spirit to make that will effective. . . . At stake are our freedom and all that that entails. Our political freedom—the political rights stated in our Constitution; and our religious freedom—the privilege of worshiping God in the way we desire.

"Both will be lost if we lose this war.

"Strength of spirit, obviously, is particularly needed now. A spirit that will make our leaders able and unselfish; that will make our fighting men efficient and sustain them in victory or if they should fall; that will make all citizens willing and eager to serve and sacrifice, wherever they may live, whatever distance they may be from the fighting line, however great their individual, personal loss. The spirit that endureth all things for a laudable, desirable end, and cannot be conquered.

"Without that spirit we may lose; indeed, without it we probably shall lose.

"Partly, we have that spirit now. We need it fully. It cannot be engendered by fear or vengefulness or avarice. It can come only to those who, in war, and in all phases of life, are sincere in purpose; who, even in wartime, believe in justice and mercy; who know that civilization (the slow, hard, painful rise of people from bestiality to manhood) has developed in God-given principles, with God's help; who know that our Nation was founded on those principles and that God's help has ever been available to those who tried to improve our Nation, or themselves, on God's pattern; who know that when the need is greatest, for a Nation or for a man, that help is abundant, adequate . . . if it is truly sought.

"Let us seek it, more earnestly than before. All of us.

"Anyone can hear God's word anywhere, but one hears it plainest in the quiet and seclusion of a place of worship and with a group similarly seeking. Because this is true, we join in urging all who read this writing to be in some place of worship this week, and every week, and, in prayer, to find new strength of spirit for the ordeal that has but begun. 'Seek and ye shall find.'

"Finding spiritual strength, we will be better able to serve, anywhere, in this great war, and to keep on serving despite setback, discouragement or grief; better prepared also, for the tasks that will follow after—the job of rebuilding a world that man has devastated, and the bigger and more important job of restoring and improving our democracy, and of establishing, here and everywhere, a way of life that will be just, and beautiful, and secure, in accord with God's principles. Those principles which, however much we may have neglected them ourselves, we all know are right.

"From now on, let us all work and fight with greater might and better spirit and nobler purpose and firmer faith, and pray earnestly for strength to meet and handle whatever lies before us."

To Change the Subject:

High-Hatting the Taxi ..... *By Ethel C. Ince*

"It was most gratifying to see the turnout for the I Am An American Day parade," Mrs. Buttercrunch declared emphatically. "I feel that this country is pulling itself together—and we are doing our share. The Hub Tattle even had a paragraph about the Double P's; said they were 'reminder of the staunch patriotism and resourcefulness that has characterized Boston women for three centuries.' It was most gratifying."

"The Paisley shawls and poke bonnets were very effective," agreed Mrs. Weatherwise enthusiastically. "I heard several spectators commenting on them. And that lovely banner, with 'Double P's' in straw-colored letters on a Paisley background, was much admired. I even heard one or two people guessing quite shrewdly at the origin of the name." Mrs. Weatherwise was so carried away by memories of the Double P's triumph, that she was quite unable to decide on her lunch, but toyed idly with the menu, while Patty, the Irish waitress, stood patiently awaiting her order.

"I think we could have done better with the floats," remarked Miss Spinney, having ordered a sandwich plate, which Anna, of unmistakably New England ancestry, bustled off to procure. "The kitchen garden and the hen yard floats were appropriate, but I should have liked to see something more descriptive of the New England woman's talents and versatility. We should have had a weaving float, and one of a dame school—or a printing shop, as a reminder of New England women's contribution to letters."

"I wish you had been on the Float Committee and seen the difficulties we had in staging even those two simple pieces," countered Mrs. Weatherwise, having decided on broiled scrod and instructed Patty accordingly. "Three members of the committee insisted on traveling in to the meetings by the new livery service, instead of taxis. They feel that the Double P's should be consistent in everything they do.

"And the livery service—you've probably tried it yourself—positively crawls. Two horses for each vehicle, and they move at the rate of a plump poodle. The coachman looks as though he were made to be admired; his poise is marvelous, but he probably never heard of the word speed. So, of course, every meeting of the committee started nearly two hours late. And nothing we could say could change them. We must actually experience the handicaps of earlier generations, they insisted, if we expected to enter fully into the spirit of their contribution."

"Their reasoning was sound in its way," commented Mrs. Buttercrunch, with a seriousness that was somewhat marred by the flickering effect imparted to her features by the cloud of steam rising from her bowl of oyster stew. "But our object is not only to recall the past, but also to show its relation to our own needs in the present national emergency. We must discriminate between a merely romantic concern with the past and the ability to select from it what is of value today."

"Precisely," said Miss Spinney approvingly. "Perspective is what we need, and Malvina Mustard cultivates it so admirably. Her plan is to ask herself two questions, every time she must make a decision—what would my great-grandmother do about this? and, how much of her point of view should I accept? In that way, she consults both the past and the present and makes her decision accordingly."

"Not having known one's great-grandmother, how can one be sure of what she would have done?" inquired Mrs. Weatherwise doubtfully.

"That is irrelevant," announced Mrs. Buttercrunch firmly. "It is the basic idea that counts. Malvina Mustard has a balanced point of view that I recommend heartily to the Double P's. I think we should post Miss Spinney's remarks on the bulletin board, so that we may all have the benefit of them."

Hoover Backs Economic Dictation by President

Undersecretary of War and McNutt also speak at National Industrial Conference at New York

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—President Roosevelt must be given dictatorial economic powers if the United Nations are to win this total war, Herbert Hoover told the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the National Industrial Conference Board at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night, which also heard Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson warn that hit-and-run enemy attacks by air raid and sabotage were distinct possibilities.

Mr. Patterson, Mr. Hoover and Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator and Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, who predicted that the end of 1943 would see 22,500,000 additional soldiers and war workers in action and who hinted there would be some sort of labor draft, were the chief speakers of the meeting, which was preceded by six round-table conference discussions on such topics as "America's International Position," "Mobilizing the Nation's Financial Resources," "Toward a National War Labor Policy," and "Postwar Planning for Industry."

Three Major Tasks

Mr. Hoover named three major tasks before the United States today: To win the war, to "secure recovery after the war of our splendid liberties," and to "secure lasting peace if liberty is to live."

Declaring that he knew from personal experience the weight of criticism which the nation's Chief Executive had to bear, he urged an utter end to all smear attacks against Mr. Roosevelt and a general realization that to win total war, a President must have dictatorial economic powers. Simultaneously he urged that free speech, radio and press be kept vigorously alive throughout the conflict since they were the "heat that can thaw out any frozen liberties."

Mr. Hoover urged that public discussion begin now to consider the moral, economic and political necessities for building a stable postwar world. He suggested that the Government forget social reform while concentrating on the war, and proposed creation of a fulltime War Council to meet with the President.

[Excerpts from Mr. Hoover's speech appear on another page.]

Warning by Patterson

"I must warn you that there will be hit-and-run raids against our war plants," Mr. Patterson said. "But there will be greater and more serious raids against the strength of the nation itself. Be on guard against the Axis peace offensive which is already under way and against the sabotage and defeatism which will be set in motion, the one quickly in an attempt to strike a paralyzing blow to the heart, the other slowly and insidiously in an attempt to deaden the mind and the will. These offensives must fail. They must never get started."

Mr. Patterson declared that America was winning on the production front, having already surpassed the Axis in war manufactures. He warned, however, that the transportation front still involved tremendous problems, since this was a "specialists' war" requiring less fighters than World War I, but far greater quantities of supporting man power and equipment which had to be transported long distances.

The Undersecretary of War stressed the necessity of conserving vital materials and advised the delegates not to expect much from the synthetic rubber program for many months to come.

"If we conserve," he said, "the Russians will have more tanks, and Hitler will tell the Reichstag next fall that it was the dust and the mosquitoes this time."

To the question, "Are we winning the war?" he answered, "We are because we must."

"To lose it would be to lose much more than a war," he continued. "It would be to lose every war that has been fought on the battlefield, in the laboratory, in the courts, and in the churches and the schools, and at the stake by all the soldiers and scientists, by the champions of justice and the martyrs; by all those who have fought and died for 2,000 years to make this world a decent place to live in and worthy of men created in the image of God."

McNutt Tells Needs

Mr. McNutt saw the national Industrial Conference Board dinner guests as representing "that great reservoir of management skill which will make our production goal a reality." Public business had prospered, he held, because of their co-operation and the fact that they had "applied the planning and management skill which has made American industry great." He stressed that the war had given a three-fold task to America, each part of which requires men.

"America is providing the fighters," he said. "On the battlefields of the world, in the training camps of this continent we are building the mightiest army the world has ever seen. Our two-ocean Navy will soon be adequate to do the job the cause of freedom requires it to do."

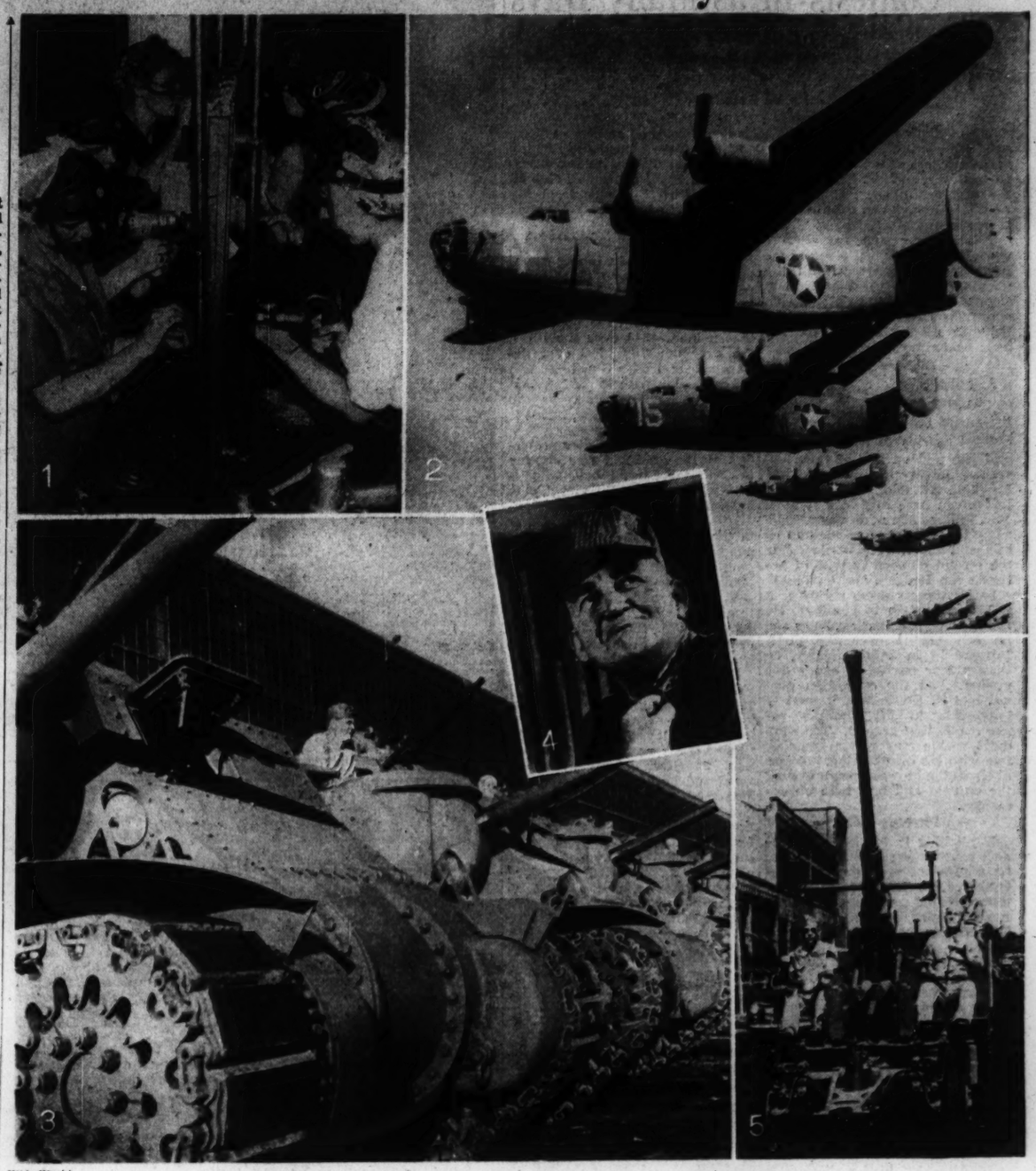
Mr. McNutt reviewed in detail many bottlenecks in industry and envisaged "tremendous shifts" in man power.

"On the basis of present estimates," he said, "ten and a half million workers will be drawn into war production by Jan. 1, 1943. By the end of 1943, seven and a half million additional workers will be needed to meet the 1943 production goal. During the same period four and a half million men will be added to the armed forces—two million in 1942 and two and one half million in 1943."

To meet the labor need, Mr. McNutt said that the War Manpower Commission proposes that every worker in America shall apply his skill at that point which will most speed victory and that in carrying out this policy the Commission shall set priorities on "where and how a man may use his skill." This may from time to time require "compulsion" in the administration of the man-power program, he added.

"There are some factories who ask deferment for almost any worker, whether or not replacements are available," he continued. "They take the position that war contracts and the inconvenience of labor turn-over are sufficient grounds for the deferment of any worker they want to keep." He concluded:

"In war, the nation cannot afford, and will not tolerate, artificial immobilization of workers. Discrimination based on race, creed or color must go, not because of somebody's ideals, but because discrimination represents waste and industrial slow-down."



Wide World

War Production Sweeps to an Undreamed Of High

(1) Girl drilling and riveting teams learn the perfect co-ordination necessary for peak production of bombing planes for the United States armed forces in the Ford Motor Company's big Willow Run plant. (2) Big B's on the beam. A group of B-24 Consolidated heavy bombers fly somewhere in the United States. (3) From the Chrysler Tank Arsenal 28-ton M-C Medium tanks roll daily in huge quantities. On ground that last year was a farm, today America's foremost moving land fortresses are built in volume. Equipped with a 75-millimeter cannon, a 37-mm. cannon, and several machine guns, this tank carries a crew of seven men. (4) Men on the assembly line of vital war weapons will get their "distinguished service medals" along with those on the firing line. General Motors worker in Pontiac Motor Ordnance displays his Navy "E" button which each employee of Pontiac wears in recognition of "excellence in production of Navy antiaircraft guns." The Navy "E" pennant was presented recently to this factory. (5) Rapid-fire heavy antiaircraft cannons made by Chrysler.

Winners of the 'E'

Two other automotive manufacturers in the Detroit area which have received a lot of grateful attention from Washington are the Hudson and Packard companies. Hudson is now operating a very extensive Government-built and owned ordnance plant for the manufacture of the high speed 20 MM Oelikon antiaircraft gun. When Hudson started this job, it was expected to reach maximum production within seven months of the start of actual production. In five months, however, the plant has reached a production rate which is twice the maximum rate originally established—and it is still increasing.

The two greatest Packard contributions to the war effort is the production of the famous 1,150 horsepower Rolls-Royce aircraft engine and the 1,135 horsepower marine engine for use in the Navy's famous patrol torpedo boats.

Winner of the Navy "E" for all-round productive excellence, Packard-built engines have powered air and sea craft which have already dealt extremely hard blows to the enemy. Here again, productions is on a steady rise.

Ford's War Production Exceeds Dreams

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

On Production Front

How the Battle of Production is progressing in United States factories that constantly set records of achievement can now be told. In the following article from a tour sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, Mr. Harrison describes some of the industrial efforts hitherto hidden behind walls of military secrecy.

DETROIT, May 21—I have been asked to send a message to Berlin. Charles E. Sorensen, Vice-President of the Ford Motor Company and one of the greatest production experts in the United States, has asked our group of newspapermen to convey his promise that "this fellow Hitler will soon find such stuff being poured over there that he will never understand where it came from."

And no person could visit the Ford industrial empire here and see what is being built today and will be built tomorrow, and doubt Mr. Sorensen's statement. In only one of some dozen major defense items on its agenda, that of the four-engine consolidated B-24 bomber, the Ford Company is to attain a production effort equal to that formerly devoted to the mass production of automobiles.

Here in the Detroit area, particularly in the plants of Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler, armament for the war of freedom is now being turned out in such a Niagara that one is tempted to accuse the War Production Board of understatement when it declared that our production problem was over the hump, except for merchant shipping.

More Astounding

What is more astounding is the fact that these goods are coming from sites which only a year ago were either devoted entirely to the building of automobiles or were open fields. It is no exaggeration to say that Detroit has done in one year, what it took Germany five or more years to accomplish.

And of all the extraordinary achievements, few can compare with the erection of Ford's fabulous Willow Run big bomber plant. Already Willow Run has given its first ominous warning to the Axis. The first assembly line-built bomber has just rolled out through the immense hangar doors at the end of the factory. Behind this first bomber there is visible to an imaginative eye the clouds of bombers which will, as Edsel Ford, President of the Company, told us, prove that airplanes can be built on the same mass basis as automobiles.

"It is a revolution in aircraft production methods," Mr. Ford declared.

Having 37 acres under one roof and with an assembly line more than half a mile long, this latest piece of concrete and steel evidence of America's determination to attain unassailable mastery of the air epitomizes the manner in which the automobile industry has been converted to war and has, in turn, introduced new and markedly faster production methods.

On walking through the plant today, I couldn't help but contrast it with the airplane factories I have seen, many of them already in high production and doing a vital and successful job at turning out big four-engine bombers — probably the most difficult and complicated piece of war mechanism outside of a warship. But at Willow Run, new machines developed particularly for the job are cutting down man hours and costs in an almost unbelievable manner.

All the tricks which made the production of the Ford automobile one of the wonders of the world have been studied and adapted to the manufacture of the B-24 Bomber wherever possible. From each side of the main assembly plant, streams of parts flow toward the center where they are assembled into a perfect Mississippi River of completed bombers.

Although specific details are tabooed by the War Department, it is possible to record that Ford engineers have developed a multiple operation machine which takes a huge center wing section and in two hours' time machines it and prepares it to receive the four engines, the body attachment angles and the landing gear. Such an operation requires as much as two days in some airplane plants. In another operation, a metal frame section is made in three pieces, whereas the airplane industry still makes it in 32 pieces.

With the main wing section attached to slowly but continuously moving conveyors, the body, engines, landing gear, tail wing, and rudders, and many other pieces of equipment, partially assembled in the plant's machine shops, are attached. Once outside the plant, the B-24 is expected to roar down the more than a mile long runways and start on its trip to the war front without delay. The ship emerges ready to fight, except for its bomb load.

If the Ford Company attains the production rate of one an hour which Fortune Magazine described as Mr. Sorensen's objective, then it will have done something which few airmen, either here or abroad, would ever have thought possible.

And even if Ford does not reach this one-an-hour goal, it is certain to attain a rate that, according to the testimony of eyewitnesses from Germany, that country could never hope to approximate.

Such an achievement would be enough for most companies, but not for Ford. Among the other major projects either in production or planned are:

1. Construction of the latest version medium 30-ton tank.
2. Production of the powerful Pratt & Whitney airplane engine, more than 2,000 of these having already been produced.
3. Production of V-8 type tank engine.
4. A large daily output of the now famous jeep cars for the Army.

Profound Effect

Is it any wonder, then, that Mr. Sorensen was able to say today that American production "must have a profound effect upon our 'friends' abroad?"

Like its great peacetime competitors, General Motors and Chrysler, Ford is not confining itself either to large-size pieces of military equipment or to goods which can be mass produced. Evidence of this is the fact that Ford is now an important manufacturer of that fire control equipment which has had so much to do with the almost uncanny marksmanship of American gunners on the battlefronts.

Ford is already employing considerably more persons today than were employed in the building of cars during 1941—the single greatest year in the history of the automobile industry. And these rolls are going to rise sharply and continuously for many months—Willow Run alone being scheduled to have more workers under one roof than were employed in the whole of the immense River Rouge Plant at peak production.

The Ford Company has also put into operation an armor plate plant, enabling the concern to build a far greater proportion of the 30-ton tank than is the case with any other manufacturer, even with Chrysler at its Detroit tank arsenal. In addition, Ford hopes to make war use of its large assembly plant in Somerville, Mass.

Johnny Sain Takes Place Among Leading Relief Pitchers of National League

Braves' Rookie Wins Two Contests in as Many Days

BULLETIN

Today's game between the Boston Braves and Pittsburgh Pirates was postponed.

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With victories over the visiting Reds and Pirates on successive afternoons, Nashville Johnny Sain today held a place among the ranking relief pitchers of the National League. Right up there with Brooklyn's Hugh Casey, and Joe Beggs and Clyde Shoun of the Cincinnati club on the bull pen honor roll, the Braves' rookie right-hander from the Southern Association continues to be a major factor in Casey Stengel's rise to second place.

Taking over for the Braves when Tom Earley weakened in the ninth inning yesterday with the winning run on third base, Sain stopped the Pittsburgh attack cold and received credit for his third triumph of the season. He has been beaten only once.

In Nine Games

A quick check of the records emphasizes young Sain's value to the surprising Braves. Nine times Stengel has waved him out of the bull pen and on five of these occasions Johnny has delivered hitless ball. All told, he has yielded just seven base hits in a total of 17⅔ innings of rescue work. Take away those three wins inserted by him and the Braves would be in the second division instead of between the Dodgers and Cardinals.

Sain's success is no accident. It is almost certain to continue. He has a curve ball that explodes and he can get it over the plate. Brought in in an emergency, he throws four curves in every five pitches. And the opposition does not like it. Rivals find it next to impossible to lift Jimmy's pet pitch off the ground. Too, the quiet rookie may win a game or two with his own batting, because at Nashville he was known to play the outfield and first base on occasions.

Pitching Good

If pitching is the key to Stengel's future success, this is going to be a pleasant year through September. The Braves are getting unexpectedly good support on the mound, with Jim Tobin, Al Javery, Tom Earley and Sain leading the way. Javery and Earley both pitched well in their last outs, although lacked that extra stamina to carry them through the ninth. They stayed around long enough and had enough on the ball, however, to convince Stengel that his hurling is far better than he suspected it would be a month ago.

The Braves yesterday picked up their 24th and 25th home runs and they couldn't have come at a better time. Nanny Fernandez clouted his third over the left field barrier after Eddie Miller had doubled and Sibby Sisti hit his third with the bases empty in the sixth. Bob Quinn had the right idea this spring when he moved home plate 14 feet closer to the fences at Braves Field. The Braves have taken much better advantage than the visitors.

The Stengelmen, like all clubs with first division aspirations, have found the knack of winning games by one run. Eleven of their 19 triumphs have come by that slender margin. In fact, their most recent five wins were bagged in that manner—3-2 over the Phils, 6-5 over the Cubs, 3-2 over the Cardinals, 2-1 with Cincinnati and 4-3 yesterday with the Pirates. It may be a habit which keeps you on the edge of your seat, but it is a good one.

The most popular visitor yesterday at Braves Field was Johnny Barrett, the Lowell boy who is making good in the Pittsburgh outfield. He gave a disappointing exhibition before many of his friends in the series opener, going to bat five times without a hit and dropping a fly ball in right field. But Manager Frankie Frisch likes him—his speed and his hustle—and thinks he will hit in the N. L. Johnny's wife, Eileen, watched the opener here. She has not been traveling with her husband.

* * *

Briefs . . . Fernandez, Barrett and Eddie Pellagrini held a reunion yesterday before the game . . . All three played in the Pacific Coast League a year ago, Nanny at San Francisco, Johnny at Hollywood and Eddie at San Diego . . . Pellagrini leaves tomorrow for the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and one of Uncle Sam's uniforms . . . Chet Ross is pinch hitting .500 for the Braves—two out of four . . . The Red Sox were scheduled for a single game at Cleveland today . . . They are home Saturday.

Oberlander Named Coach at Norwich

NORTHFIELD, VT. (AP) — Dr. Andrew J. (Swede) Oberlander, Dartmouth's 1925 All-America football star, has been engaged to coach the Norwich University backfield squad. He will serve under Head Coach Stan Keck, an All-America tackle at Princeton in 1920, who recently succeeded Don McCallister when the later was called into military service.

After graduating from Dartmouth in 1926, Dr. Oberlander served as an assistant coach at Ohio State for four years and as head coach at Weslyan for a similar period.

Mulcahy Remembered in Philly

Associated Press Photo

Former Pitcher Gains Due Recognition

Hugh Mulcahy, former Phils pitcher, now a United States Army private, receives a wallet full of War Bonds and a silver tray before the Pittsburgh Pirates-Philadelphia game May 19, at Shibe Park, Philadelphia, for the Army and Navy Relief Funds. Left to right: Gerry Nugent, President of the Phils; Mulcahy (in uniform); Edward Linsky, State Adjutant, Pennsylvania American Legion, and Hans Lobert, manager of the Phils.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Mr. Frisch Meets Mr. Stengel

It was an hour before game time at Braves Field. As Frankie Frisch came out of the clubhouse tunnel, he spotted Casey Stengel leaning against the backstop, talking with a couple of baseball writers. "Look at Stengel," said the Pittsburgh manager. "Now that he's in second place, he probably won't speak to me. You'd think he was Landis."

"Hello, Frankie," said the pilot of the Braves. "How about going out to dinner with me tonight? The car's full of gas."

"I don't care if the tank's full of gas and the back seat's full of tires," said Frank. "I'm not going out with you. You'd probably have talked me out of three or four ball players before we got to the dessert course."

Stays on Bench

"All right then," Stengel went on. "I'll tell you what I'll do. You give me a list of the men you want to get rid of and I'll give them consideration during the ball game."

"What, don't you go out on the coaching lines any more?" Frisch asked.

"I don't have to," said Stengel. "I just sit in the dugout and relax. My boys don't need me. They know how to do everything and do it right?"

"Don't give me that stuff," said Frisch, laughing. "I read the papers."

Ernie Lombardi was at the batting cage and he hit two line drives over the fence. "I came sneaking around by the front of the grandstand just as Tobin hit one out of the park," Frankie continued. "So I went back and made my boys go down the other way to the clubhouse. I didn't want to shake their confidence."

Score Posted

The score from the previous day, with the Braves edging the Reds, 2-1, was still on the scoreboard in right field. "Well, I know one thing," said Frisch. "If you'd have lost 2-1 you wouldn't have left the score up there."

"We make only as many runs as we need," Stengel said. "Here's my line-up." He handed Frisch a card. "This is the same line-up that got two runs for me yesterday. Why should I break it up?"

The Pirates had taken over the batting cage. "Let me know when they start to hit," said Casey. "They look like they're up there swinging, but they can't be hitting because I can't hear anything."

"What are you hitting at, cabbages?" Frisch yelled at Babe Phelps. "Maybe it's secret practice and they're being quiet."

Lombardi Running

"You should have seen Lombardi yesterday," said Stengel. "He saved the game for us by sliding into second base. Now he's giving lessons at $10 each. If he gets on first today, you'd better pitch-out. He's liable to be running."

Jim Tobin walked by. "Let Frankie see your glove, Tobin," said Stengel. Jim handed it over. It had a webbing between the thumb and first finger, like a first baseman's mit.

"What's this, a mask?" asked Frisch, pulling the glove on his left hand. "Take it back to the coast with you this winter and you can go crab fishing. Did you have this on when you hit those home runs?" He tugged at the webbing. "But I'll tell you what you could do. You might stick a couple of nails in between there, and just before you pitch, you could rough the ball up a little. But I guess you don't need to do that."

"I'll tell you what I'll do," said Stengel. "If Tobin pitches tomorrow I'll have him hit left-handed. All right?"

Frisch ignored the hand which Casey had extended. "If Tobin pitches tomorrow I think I'll stay in the hotel," said Frank.

Minor Leagues

Results May 20

By the Associated Press

International League

Syracuse 7, Newark 3.
Montreal 7, Rochester 6.
Toronto 4, Buffalo 0.
Jersey City at Baltimore, postponed.

American Association

All games postponed.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 3, Oakland 1.
Sacramento 13, Hollywood 12.
Los Angeles 6, Portland 4 (12 inns.).
San Francisco 9-4, Seattle 3-2 (2nd game 7 inns.).

Texas League

Dallas 4, Tulsa 1.
Shreveport 3, San Antonio 2.
Beaumont 9, Houston 1.
Oklahoma City at Fort Worth, postponed.

Southern Association

Knoxville 5-3, Atlanta 3-6 (1st game 10 inns.).
Little Rock 3, New Orleans 1 (called end 8th).
Memphis 9, Birmingham 4.
Chattanooga 9, Nashville 8.

Eastern League

All games postponed.

Putting Green Is Problem To Super Golfer of Today

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A year or so ago Ben Hogan, winner of the Vardon Trophy the last two years, made the statement that the value of the putt has been overemphasized, a conclusion no doubt based on his own remarkable success, in which the putter has played a less prominent part than his ability to reduce to a minimum the errors between tees and greens. When queried at the Charles River Country Club, before starting his second round in the Navy Relief tournament, he stood by his old conviction that the putt is not the vital factor that it is commonly portrayed.

Now it must be conceded that the last man to argue with in any controversy is the man who, by his deeds, ostensibly has proved his case. Hogan is by no means a brilliant performer on the putting surfaces, no more than was the man memorialized by the trophy Hogan holds, the great Harry Vardon who won six British opens and one United States open, back in 1900.

Beaten by Scrambler

Hogan, like Vardon, has been so supreme from tee to green that the wonder is he has not walked away with even more firsts than his record shows; yet he has occasionally taken the dust from an acknowledged "scrambler," but superlative putter, like Horton Smith, and in the San Francisco open last winter he was tied for first place by Jimmy Thomson, the terrifically long, but somewhat erratic tee-to-green performer, whom he only defeated by one stroke in the play-off.

Thomson could tell a rueful story about the power of the putt, and what it meant to him in the Navy Relief party, with his 74, 70 for the day, only five strokes back of Byron Nelson and four behind Hogan. In his morning 74 he took three to get down from the edge of the first green; three putts on the third, where he went boldly for a birdie and missed coming back; three putts from the edge of the fourth, three more at the seventh and three on the 14th—five or more strokes tossed away, against one saved when he sank a 16-footer for a birdie at the second. He used 38 putts in his morning 74; actual putts, not counting the chip shot from six feet off the first green.

Problem of Greens

Long observation has convinced me that the one big problem of the super-stars such as the "Big 8" at Charles River in Newton, Mass., playing on a course with which they are unfamiliar, is the putting greens. Everything else they can size up astonishingly well, knowing the length of holes, being able to estimate pretty well the length of their drives, having a definite idea of the distance they get out of the numbered irons and, back of it all, the background of experience on courses here, there, and everywhere, making judgment of distances fairly intuitive.

Putting surfaces are a different matter. They are slow one day, fast the next, and perhaps greens of different texture on the same course. Not all the grades and slightest of undulations are discernible to the eye, so that here is one department in which local knowledge is a distinct asset.

Bold Approach

By way of example: Byron Nelson hit a bold approach putt five feet beyond the cup at the 18th in the morning round at Charles River and had that comparatively short one (for him) left for a 66. Frank Craven, watching from just off the green and thoroughly acquainted with its "tricks," murmured, "Keep to the right, fella, there's a sharp roll-off." Hardly had he said it when Nelson's ball started directly for the cup, was almost there and then sagged off sharply an inch to the left.

Much the same thing happened to Hogan at the 14th hole in the afternoon. He had a 10-footer for a deuce. "Watch that break to the left," quoth Craven, and, sure enough, that's exactly what it did, just as at the 13th he had said that if Hogan missed the six-footer for a birdie, he'd miss it on the left, which he did. Another thing that has made putting more difficult for the pros is that they cannot scrape the putting surfaces with their putter blades to get the texture and the grain, since the U. S. G. A. very properly ruled that practice out two or three years ago.

Erroneous Conclusions

Visualizing play from the posted scores, rather than watching the actual performances, leads to erroneous conclusions in all tournaments, equally as a galleryite can get an altogether wrong impression of some man's prospects by seeing only an occasional shot. The writer saw three shots by Craig Wood in the morning—a decidedly mediocre approach to the third, a hooked second into woods at the seventh, and a hooked drive into the woods off the eighth tee. It looked as if the national open champion was having an off day. Later, at the scoreboard: Craig Wood, 69.

There were only nine 6's in all 16 rounds of the "Big 8," four of them not at all surprisingly at the long 16th. One of the others, if you will, was at the 199-yard 14th. How could that be done by one of these great experts? Easily. Horton Smith pushed a drive into the water hazard to the right of the 15th tee, played three from the tee; hooked his second tee shot into the 13th fairway, pitched his fourth on, fell five feet short on his approach putt and holed that precarious one for his 6.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Tobin	30	7	12	6	8	.400
Fernandes	134	19	43	3	20	.321
Klutts	45	4	14	0	7	.311
Lombardi	74	19	23	5	14	.303
Demaree	71	7	20	1	11	.282
Wagner	82	11	23	0	11	.280
Holmes	131	6	34	0	6	.274
Miller	122	14	33	2	10	.265
Gremp	44	7	16	2	7	.250
Ross	24	3	6	1	3	.250
Roberge	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Cuccinello	36	1	9	0	3	.231
Sisti	83	14	19	3	15	.229
West	91	10	20	0	4	.220
Cooney	69	8	15	0	2	.217
Masi	16	4	1	0	2	.063

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Doerr	90	13	36	6	28	.400
Newsome	28	3	10	0	5	.357
Cronin	3	0	1	0	0	.333
Pesky	127	21	40	0	8	.315
Di Maggio	121	25	38	3	11	.314
Williams	108	33	33	8	23	.306
Fox	92	14	28	0	21	.304
Pezz	88	17	25	4	12	.284
Tabor	120	16	34	0	14	.283
Peacock	76	6	20	0	6	.263
Lupien	99	5	7	0	1	.212
Tenroy	35	2	7	1	5	.200
Finney	29	4	4	0	0	.138
Campbell	2	1	0	0	0	.000

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	2	1	0	1.000
Earley	5	3	1	.750
Sain	5	3	1	.750
Javery	10	3	2	.600
Tobin	9	3	4	.556
Test	6	2	2	.500
Salvo	4	1	1	.500
Wallace	3	1	2	.333
Hutchings	5	0	0	.000
Donovan	4	0	0	.000
Johnson	1	0	0	.000
*Hickey	1	0	1	.000
*Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

*Released.

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hughson	6	1	0	1.000
Chase	2	1	0	1.000
Newsome	3	4	2	.667
Wagner	6	4	2	.667
Dobson	6	3	2	.600
Brown	5	1	1	.500
Terry	4	1	3	.250
Judd	5	1	3	.250
Butland	3	0	0	.000
Ryba	4	0	1	.000

Bob Feller Faces Mulcahy In Service Fund Baseball

By Web Morse

Sports Editor of the Christian Science Monitor

Local Baseball Contributes

The first substantial local major league baseball contribution to the Army and Navy Relief Funds takes place at Fenway Park Saturday afternoon with a colorful program. Every cent taken in goes to the funds and the free list is entirely suspended. Not only does the purchaser of a ticket know that he is personally aiding a worthy war cause, but he also is promised a full afternoon of entertainment beginning at 1:30 p. m. with Army, Navy, Marine, and city dignitaries present.

Feller vs. Mulcahy

The main attraction is Hughie Mulcahy, Brighton boy and pitcher for the Phillies until he entered the Army, on the mound for a Fort Devens team, with the famed former Cleveland Ace, Bobby Feller, pitching against him. Feller will pitch for the Quonset Point Navy team. Other attractions lined up according to Eddie Doherty of the Red Sox will be 60-piece bands from Fort Devens and the Newport Naval Training Station and two companies of full-blooded Indians from Devens giving an infantry drill.

Army Line-Up vs. Feller

In reality the service game dwindles down to be a generally better Army team, on paper, against the known pitching ability of Feller. It does not matter how well Hughie goes, for the local boy has not done much pitching this spring, since he has majored in soldiering. Feller, on the contrary, has pitched a lot out at the Norfolk training center and is scheduled to pitch again Sunday in Chicago against the great Negro pitcher, Satchel Paige. Benny Huffman, formerly of the St. Louis Browns farm system and stationed at the Boston Navy Yard, was recruited to catch for Feller. After the service game the Red Sox and Athletics play a regularly scheduled American League game. The Red Sox, A's, and umpires will pay their way in, too.

On and Off Sports

At the same time that the M. G. A. two-day tournament Saturday and Sunday at Wollaston and the Metropolitan Four-Ball League field day at Tedesco, Sunday are announced, sports under arc lights at Lynn have been canceled for the duration, which means that semi-pro baseball and high school football are out at night. Wollaston can be reached by street car and bus. At Tedesco each club in the league will have four two-man teams competing for the crown, the usual weekly schedule having been canceled due to the tire and gas rationing situation.

Unpopular Merger Under Way

Granting that the reasons may be plausible and proper enough, I still do not have to like the idea of Rindge Tech and Cambridge Latin dropping their individual sports teams and merging. It is too distant to remember details but for sentimental reasons as a former student when Rindge was known as C. M. T. S. (Cambridge Manual Training School) and the two institutions had a no-foolin' rivalry of those days, I can't see playing on the same team with a Latin—and assume that Latin athletes do not care for it either. Aside from the fact that reducing athletics is not in line with Army and Navy policies of today, the merged name of Cambridge High wipes out a lot of fond memories.

Navy to Stress Football

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP) — Because football is, in the words of Lieut-Commander Tom Hamilton, the "closest thing to war," the sport will receive a great deal of emphasis in the training of naval and marine fliers at the four revolutionary pre-flight schools set up by the former Annapolis gridiron hero.

"Air fighting nowadays requires a high degree of teamwork and a spirit of aggression—much more so than in the other war," pointed out Hamilton, himself a naval pilot of 13 years' experience. "Football in my opinion is the best means of giving a cadet those qualities while at the same time making a real man out of him physically."

Regular Schedule

Practically all of the 1,800 boys at each school will play some football, though not at the neglect of their swimming, boxing, wrestling, track, and other required training. Each squadron will have its regular schedule of games against other squadrons.

Finally, each of the four schools will have a picked "varsity" team to play against the colleges and universities in its section. The schedule of these games is not quite completed, but enough so it can be revealed that the boys are going to play "big league" football and lots of it. Starting Sept. 19, each cadet team will play 13 games against major opposition, most of them away from "home."

"Window-Dressing

"Frankly," Hamilton said, "We have planned these games mainly as window-dressing, or as recruiting trips. But let no one think there is anything frivolous about them. It is pure training for aviators."

Jim Crowley will be the head football coach at the "Eastern" school, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, N. C., with Harvey Harman, from Rutgers, head of the entire sports program there. Bernie Bierman, coach of great Minnesota teams, will be both football coach and athletic director at the University of Iowa School. Tex Oliver from the University of Oregon is head football coach at the St. Mary's (Calif.) branch, and Sam Barry, of Southern California, the athletic director. Officials of the "Southern" school, the University of Georgia, at Athens, Ga., have not been announced.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	21	9	.700
Cleveland	22	10	.688
Detroit	20	16	.556
Boston	16	14	.533
St. Louis	14	20	.412
Washington	12	20	.375
Chicago	12	20	.375
Philadelphia	14	22	.389

Results May 20

Philadelphia 5, Detroit 3.
New York 4, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 10, Washington 1.
Boston-Cleveland, postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	25	9	.735
Boston	19	15	.559
St. Louis	18	15	.545
Pittsburgh	18	18	.500
Cincinnati	15	17	.469
New York	16	19	.457
Chicago	15	19	.441
Philadelphia	10	24	.294

Results May 20

Boston 4, Pittsburgh 3 (10 inns.).
St. Louis 1, Brooklyn 0.
Chicago 6, New York 3.
Cincinnati 10, Philadelphia 3.

Army Training Aids Ghezzi In Title Defense

FORT MONMOUTH, N. J., May 21 (AP)—Having absorbed much of the training he's prescribed for others in the Army, Corp. Victor Ghezzi is ready to defend his Nation P. G. A. golf championship at Atlantic City next week.

Ghezzi has been an instructor in the Physical Education Division of this bustling Signal Corps post since shortly after he enlisted in January. He's helped organize and has participated in inter-battalion athletic leagues and has drilled hundreds of raw rookies in calisthenics. He says it's done him a "world of good."

Until last week-end, when he teamed with Sergeant Pat Mucci to win the New Jersey State pro-amateur crown at Summit, Ghezzi had played only a few rounds of golf in uniform. But he feels that the lay-off helped rather than hindered his game.

"I found that I was concentrating better than ever, and I think the Army has given me a different perspective," he says. "I didn't brood over my bad shots, for one thing, and that's a big improvement. My iron shots were a bit rusty, but my putting and driving were fine."

More Proposals

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP) — The Office of Defense Transportation asked today that baseball games start at some other time than the traditional 3:15 p. m. so crowds would not pour out of ball parks just when bus, streetcar and automobile traffic is at a peak.

Director Joseph B. Eastman suggested to Judge Landis that club managers confer with city transit companies to fix "some moderate change in the starting of games."

A switch to night baseball was frowned upon because of the power shortage and dimout restrictions in many areas.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Lamanno, Cincinnati, .377; Reiser, Brooklyn, .328.
Runs—Ott, New York, 30; Musial, St. Louis, 26.
Runs Batted In—Marshall, New York, and F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 29.
Hits—Fernandes, Boston, 43; Brown, St. Louis, and Elliott, Pittsburgh, 41.
Doubles—Reiser, Brooklyn, 12; Fernandes, Boston, and Joost, Cincinnati, 11.
Triples—M. McCormick, Cincinnati, and Slaughter, St. Louis, 3.
Home Runs—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, and Camilli, Brooklyn, 7.
Stolen Bases—Reiser, Brooklyn, 6; Miller and Fernandez, Boston, and Merullo, Chicago, 5.
Pitching—Head, Brooklyn, 5-0; French, Brooklyn, 3-0.

American League

Batting—Spence, Washington, .408; Doerr, Boston, .400.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 33; Heath, Cleveland, 32.
Runs Batted In—Williams, Boston, 32; Johnson, Philadelphia, and York, Detroit, 30.
Hits—Spence, Washington, 51; Hockett, Cleveland, 43.
Doubles—Kolloway, Chicago, 12; Blair, Philadelphia; Fleming, Cleveland; Estalella, Washington; Cliff, St. Louis; D. Di Maggio, Boston, and Higgins, Detroit, 10 each.
Triples—Spence, Washington, 7; Heath, Cleveland, 6.
Home Runs—York, Detroit, 9; Williams, Boston, and Di Maggio, New York, 8.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 8; Kuhel, Chicago, 7.
Pitching—Bonham, New York, 5-0; Heving and Dean, Cleveland, 3-0.

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For Young People

Peril in Moscow

By M. Josephine Smith
Author of "Three Secrets," etc.

Chapter Four

Mikhail wanted to be an engineer. Any kind of machinery interested him intensely. How he was to accomplish his ambition he did not yet know, for he could not leave his mother and sister to take care of themselves. Mr. Franklin encouraged him and promised his help; for one of his greatest difficulties in the Sazonsky mill was to find good Russian engineers. The machinery in the factory was almost entirely under the care of Americans and Englishmen; the Russian engineers were full of ideas, but they seldom seemed able to work them out practically.

"Some day," said the Director once, when he was talking to Mikhail about his ambition, "Russia will catch up with the practical side of modern life; when she does, the rest of the world will have a surprise."

Mikhail's work gave him opportunity to see a great deal that went on in all the different departments of the mill, for he was constantly sent on errands of one kind or another to these departments. He kept his eyes and ears open, and he made friends with some of the foreign engineers and machinists, who were very glad to talk English with him and answered his numerous questions seriously and practically.

He also came in contact with other elements in the mill. Oriefko, because of its large factory population, offered unusual opportunities as a revolutionary center, and agents from the secret revolutionary committee in Moscow were constantly trying to stir up trouble with the workpeople. The mill which Mr. Franklin directed was well managed and the workers had little to complain of; but there was another mill in the town which was not so well run, and trouble which started there often spilled over to the Sazonsky mill. The local agitators kept an eye on Mikhail, because they thought he would be open to their propaganda; they knew all his family history and they believed he could be very useful to them.

Mikhail was bitterly aware that there was something wrong with a government that gave its people no protection against injustice. In order to help him with his English, Mr. Franklin often passed on to him his own American papers and magazines; and from these Mikhail soon came to realize how happily different was the lot of people in the United States, who had freedom to speak what they thought and to work out their own lives without fear of spies or secret police.

Bait of a Revolutionist

One of Mikhail's acquaintances was a lad of 18, named Andre. He worked in the mill office, but he was ambitious to go to Moscow University, and in his spare time he was studying to prepare himself to take the necessary examinations. He often talked to Mikhail about the revolutionary movement, and they argued and discussed its good and bad points.

One day, after binding Mikhail to secrecy, he told him that some members of the Moscow committee were coming secretly to Oriefko that evening to meet with a group of the workpeople. "Our leader here has asked me to bring you to the meeting," he said. "It is a great honor, Mikhail, for only a few people are being invited. But they know what injustice you have suffered, and since one of their first actions as soon as they come to power will be to set free all political prisoners, such as your father, they think it only fair that you should know about their plans."

Mikhail was startled.

"But I am not an agitator," he said. "I know that there are many things wrong with our government, Andre, but I believe that in time the Czar will set them right."

"The Czar will never give freedom to Russia, Mikhail! If we want freedom we must grasp it for ourselves!"

Pledged to Secrecy

Mikhail could not resist Andre's argument that if these men came into power they would set his father free; and that was the dearest wish of his heart.

Andre saw his hesitation and said quickly,

"The leader knows that you are not an agitator, Mikhail, for I told him frankly that you were not yet ready to join us. Also, I have pledged my own life that, whether you decide to join the party or not, you will in no way betray anything that you see or hear. Beyond that, you in no way commit yourself."

It seemed to Mikhail that in all fairness he should give the revolutionists this one hearing.

"Very well, I will come," he said. "But it is to be understood, as you say, that I am to be quite free to join or not as I wish. My mind is not at all made up. At present, indeed, I have no thought of joining."

Andre hastily reassured him, and told him where the meeting was to be held: in a small village several versts away.

"Underground" Meeting

Mikhail had set out for the meeting that afternoon; but he had never reached it, for that was the day of the storm, and on his way he had been just in the nick of time to rescue his sister and Nadine. Andre had met him next day with reproaches and deep suspicion; when he had heard Mikhail's story, however, his suspicions were quieted, and finally he had disclosed that the Moscow leaders were returning to hold another meeting a few days later. Mikhail promised to attend.

It was intensely cold when Mikhail set out for the small spinning mill where the revolutionary leaders were to meet. He passed by the brilliantly lighted mill, where the dull hum of machinery carried on the clear air bore witness that the night shift was hard at work. Andre met him at an appointed place, and together they made their way to one of the first factory buildings erected in Oriefko; it was no longer in regular use, and it was surrounded by a courtyard and, outside that, some disused stables and other deserted property, which made it a comparatively safe hiding-place. To Mikhail's surprise about 50 people were gathered inside on the ground floor, awaiting the Moscow deputation. The dim glow of a few oil lamps and candles cast a flickering, shadowy light on rows of motionless machines.

When the group from Moscow arrived, some dozen men, they were greeted enthusiastically with muffled cries of "Saviours of Russia!" They were nearly all young students evidently, and most of them wore a long, heavy lock or curl falling over the brow and nearly into one eye. Mikhail was disappointed in their appearance. He had expected heroic looking men, but these faces were pasty and unhealthy looking, and only one, that of a slightly older man, seemed either capable or trustworthy.

"Republic of Oriefko"

This man was the first to step forward. He raised his hand in a silencing gesture, and instantly there was absolute quiet.

"Brothers," he began, "we are here on a great occasion, to be the leaders in a magnificent cause. If you make tonight the decision we know you are going to make, in a few days the whole of Russia will ring with the name of the Republic of Oriefko! Our brothers who are suffering and dying in the name of the liberty which you will proclaim for them—"

For a few seconds Mikhail heard no more: "Republic of Oriefko," startled him so that he failed to take in what followed. From time to time he had heard mutterings that the revolutionists would soon declare a republic in some town, as the beginning of their effort to overthrow the government, but he had always brushed such talk aside as wild and foolish. An attempt had been made in Moscow, which the secret police had frustrated; and since then no serious outbreak had occured. But this man was serious. He really thought there was going to be a republic in Oriefko! But that was impossible! What would happen to the mill? To the Director? To Nadine? The revolutionists would regard them as their enemies, and no one could say what would happen to them! And then for himself and all the other workpeople! The Kossacks would come, and the secret police, and who could hold out against them? Not a mob of unarmed workers. They would be helpless against both the revolutionists and the police.

Mikhail looked round for a way of escape. He had come to learn about the intention of the revolutionists; but he had never dreamt of anything like this. He must get away, he would no longer stay and listen to such dangerous talk!

The Kossacks Are Out

A young revolutionist, who had been acting as sentry, suddenly sprang into their midst shouting, "The Kossacks! The Kossacks!"

Instantly the meeting broke, and the revolutionists scattered wildly in the direction of a rear door, led by the flying sentry. Mikhail, who had never been inside the old spinning mill before and did not know his way about, followed. The light was dim, and all at once he stumbled over a piece of machinery and went sprawling on the floor. At the same moment a great commotion arose at the other end of the room, where the main entrance was—wild shouts, mingled with the pounding of horses' feet. Mikhail crawled along the floor, hunting desperately for some hiding place. Suddenly, more by feeling than by sight, he discovered a machine that stood near to the wall; it was a tight fit, but somehow he managed to squeeze behind it. He found a chink through which he could see enough to guess what was happening. His heart was pounding like a sledge hammer, as in the dim light he watched the outline of the Kossack riding his pony down the aisle between the rows of machines, straight toward his refuge. Then, from the shadows behind, an oil flare was raised and other ponies came racing in and out, playing a strange hide and seek. Suddenly the first Kossack pulled his pony to an abrupt stop, shouting:

"There! There!"

Mikhail gave up all for lost. The Kossacks behind called:

"Where? Where?"

"There! Another door! They have escaped that way!"

The Kossack wheeled up an aisle to the right, his companions tearing after him; and a minute later they all disappeared through the rear door and Mikhail could hear their cries dying away outside.

For nearly an hour Mikhail remained crouched in his painfully cramped position. But at last, when endless time seemed to have passed and all remained quiet, he crept cautiously from his hiding place.

He knew the Kossacks had probably set a watch outside the mill, and he dared not leave by either of the doors; but he remembered noticing a broken window at one side of the room, and he decided that his only chance was to try to escape through it. The mill was too big for the Kossacks to have set a guard all round it; they might be content with watching the doors; and in the darkness there was just a chance that he would not be seen. He walked on tiptoe, keeping in the center of the room and bending low, so that his moving shadow should not be visible to a sentry outside.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

Mikhail Mikhailovitch was the son of a landowner of Oriefko who held liberal views. On that account, he had been arrested by government agents and was being held without trial, liberal views not having been popular with the government in Russia at that period, just before the first World War. Mikhail and his sister, Tatiana, had found good friends in Nadine Franklin and her parents. Mr. Franklin was the American director of the Sazonsky mill; his wife was a Russian. Tatiana was concerned lest her brother become sympathetic with political agitators. One evening, when she and Nadine were stranded in the forest during a heavy storm, Mikhail had turned up just in time to rescue them, but Nadine wondered why he was driving in that direction that evening.

Through courtesy of Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
"The Hurdy-Gurdy Boy," a painting by William Morris Hunt

Hobby Enthusiasts

Renato Barreto, Paul Ramos, and Cicely Barnes

Our hobbyists today are Renato Barreto and Paul Ramos, both of New Bedford, Massachusetts; and Cicely Barnes of Huxley, Alberta, Canada.

Model Airplane Building

When I started building models at the age of nine, I did not know the wings from the rudder, but with the help of a friend I mastered its fundamentals. Soon I could be found on an open field flying my models and enjoying what to me is one of the greatest of hobbies.

There are two kinds of models, those powered by rubber strands and those powered by miniature gasoline engines. Both have advantages and disadvantages. The rubber-powered model is more dependable to fly and is not expensive to build, but there is danger of the rubber motor breaking, which will ruin not only the rubber but also the model. The gasoline-powered model is more realistic and perhaps more exciting to fly, but it is much more expensive.

For some, model building has been not only a fascinating hobby but also a steppingstone to success. The Wright brothers had to experiment with models before they made their historic flight. About the time the Wright brothers were making flights and setting up records, two brothers were building models and selling them to friends. Later, as this business grew, they established a shop in New York. It has now grown to a large model supply house, with branches all around the country.

The Government has now in its employ thousands of model builders, building exact scale models of airplanes that have just been designed. These models are used in a wind tunnel, which is a large tube through which wind is blown to imitate actual flying conditions. The characteristics of the real airplane, which is not yet built, are then observed.

Model airplane building has advanced by leaps and bounds. One of the real reasons for this is the large field for experimentation. The model builder may be trying to design a better airfoil, he may be experimenting with a new method of construction, or he may be working out a new theory.

I hope some day to add my name to the long list of those who have used model airplane building as a bridge to success.

Renato Barreto

Modern Geppetto

My hobby is making wooden marionettes. This occupation, although uncommon and difficult, is a very fine way of using my leisure time. It not only provides entertainment and skill in working with my hands, but it also enables me to practice the good qualities of patience and persistence.

At present I am working on my fifth marionette. Because of incessant teasing and ridiculing on the part of my friends and parents, who claim that I am making "wooden dollies," I seek a secluded and quiet spot to do my work. This particular place is behind an old abandoned shack located close to the water's edge.

Upon arriving home from school, I gather my tools, which consist of a chisel, hammer, saw, knife, nails, and wood. Then I leave for the waterfront. From the time I start working on my "wooden man" until nightfall I do not see a single person. This aids me greatly, because I can concentrate on my work without annoyances or interruptions.

Here I sit and work until it is quite dark. Gathering up my tools, I set out for home, a very, very hungry lad indeed. Every night when I arrive home the family is always ready with, "Here comes Mr. Geppetto." To this they receive a quick answer, "Yes, back with another doll."

Work on these wooden marionettes is very difficult. Persistence, the art of keeping at something, is the most essential requirement in working on them. At times when completion of my "modern Pinocchio" is within sight, a nail, driven too hard into the wood, causes it to crack.

Sticking to it until I have succeeded in getting a perfect Pinocchio, I have the pride and satisfaction of doing a job well, even if I am called "Mr. Geppetto making dollies."

Paul Ramos

Looking for Poems

I read the pages For Young People in The Christian Science Monitor and am much interested in the columns of hobbies. One of my hobbies keeps me thinking and watching for poems. I not only enjoy that work with poems, but I love it. Some are written for me, but most of them I collect and put into books of their own. Bird poems go into my birds' book, robins' poems together and bluebirds' together, etc.

I have also many other books of poems on almost every subject you can think of. Some of my books have hundreds of poems in each and I love them. The sheets of the books that I paste the poems on are very light colored. They are made of heavy, strong paper that I get at hardware stores and meat shops. I cut the paper into pieces about 16 inches by 11 inches and then fold them, making the double sheets.

When I get extra poems—two of the same—I save them and trade with other girls. I am always glad to get poems from others and I write on them the names of the girls from whom I get them. I usually use every poem I get, I like them so well. I'd be very glad to trade with more girls now.

Cicely Barnes

Our Mail Bag

Prompt service to help happy friendships is the motto of the Mail Bag, and we are always delighted to hear how much pleasure girls and boys have through their exchanges of letters and the new friendships they make. Here are some paragraphs from a letter a girl in Michigan wrote to one in California, which will show you what interesting correspondents there are in the Mail Bag:

"I am a Junior at Redford High, and my subjects this term will be Journalism, French, American History, Art and Personal Standards. I take the College Preparatory Course. I am very fond of music and love string instruments. I used to take violin but quit when I entered high school.

"My ambition is to be a news reporter, but I would also like to write plays, books, and for the radio and stage. When I was a Freshie, I was president of the Junior Reporters, and in my Sophomore year, I was re-elected. When I finish with Journalism this year, I can become a regular member of the Outpost Staff.

"I am the second to the oldest of four girls. My sister Elisabeth wants to be a ballerina. She writes to Alexander Danilova, prima ballerina of the Ballet Russe, and last year when the ballet came to Detroit, Danilova invited the two of us back stage. We watched them practice and then she asked us into her dressing room and gave us each a large picture of herself. I used to take ballet dancing, only now Elisabeth teaches me.

"There are two of the prettiest squirrels that live in a big tree across the street. They have great big beautiful orange tails and are almost tame. The squirrels come out in our back yard and they eat nuts out of my hands. I just adore them. There are also many birds, a few pheasants, and rabbits around our house. Next door there is the most adorable little black cat. Everyone loves him.

"Wednesday, Elisabeth and I went to Dearborn, Michigan, to visit the Edison Institute and Greenfield Village. . . . The one that I was most interested in was the Lincoln Courthouse where Lincoln practiced law. Mother used to pass it every day on her way to school when she was a little girl in Illinois. The lower floor was used for court with the judge's bench at one end and a fireplace at the other. The original corner cupboard fashioned by Abe and his father is here."

Charline A. (17), of Hinsdale, Illinois, would like to make more friends through the Mail Bag. "I have had my name listed twice already," she writes, "and have had replies from all parts of the United States and one from Italy."

She would like especially to write to girls in the midwest and in the Chicago area, because she lives only 18 miles from that city and "it would be such fun to meet some of my correspondents."

"Letter writing is one of my special hobbies," she writes. "My big interest is training dogs; anything connected with dogs, I love to do. I own two cocker spaniels; go to dog shows, show at dog shows and can help some girls to make some nice doggy friends, if they so desire." She also likes to take long summer hikes, go horseback riding and is keenly interested in drawing.

To Start a Correspondence

Each boy or girl who sends a letter to this department, or asks to have his or her name printed, must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Young people writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Indian Pipes Grow in Shade

"Peace-pipe-of-the-storm-Gods" is the name the Cherokee Indians gave this fragile plant. The drooping waxy-white blossoms with scale-like petals look very much like pipes the Indians used to smoke. If you find them standing in a mossy bed, hidden away in the cool forest, pretend they are made of the finest porcelain, too fragile to handle. Sit down beside the dainty cluster and enjoy its delicate beauty, but do not touch it. For when you pick one of these waxy pipes a great change comes over it. Where your fingers touch the stem it becomes dark and slimy. Soon the whole beautiful pipe has turned black and ugly. You have nothing to take home, and the next wanderer along this wooded path cannot enjoy its beauty.

Other names for this plant are Ice plant and Ghost flower. I like the name Indian Pipe best, because, like the Indians, this plant loves the deep forest. Indian Pipes differ from most plants in that they do not manufacture their own food. Instead, the fibrous roots steal juices from the roots of other plants or they use what nourishment they can find in the decayed vegetable matter in which they live. We know that food comes from green leaves. Either we eat it directly as in vegetables or in the form of meat that was built up from plant food. The Indian pipe is an exception because it has no green leaves and lives in the deepest shade. It may be found growing in leaf mold of rich woods in all parts of the United States.

Another parasitic plant closely related to the Indian pipe is Pinesap or False beech drops. This plant resembles the Indian pipe but has a pinkish tinge and a fragrant odor.

G. W.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

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17th Season. Private Lake. Sand Beach. Cabins. Riding. Tennis. Golf. Overnight Hikes. Rounded Program. Trained Personnel. On secluded 2000-acre estate. Campers escorted from N. Y. Restricted. 8 Weeks $132. July 5th $78. Aug. $65. NAWAKWA for GIRLS, opposite shore of lake. N. Y. Office, 11 W. 42d St. LO. 5-1558

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On lake near N. Y. C. and Phila. Boys, 3-17
Riding, sailing, tennis, crafts, rope-spinning, aquaplaning, etc. Real Indian, cowboy, magician, nurse, naturalist and other boy-appealing experts.
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No near military objectives. Canoe and Mt. trips, swimming, tennis, riding, riflery, archery, fencing. Hobbies in radio, aviation navigation, meteorology, photography and others. Successful tutoring. Selected clientele. Boys 7-17, three age groups, camp mother. $250.
Averry C. Bacon, Monroe High School, Rochester, N. Y.

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For Boys 32nd year. Convenient Michigan location. Happy boys 6 to 16 live amidst HARMONY ideals. "Sea Scouts." Boat Building. Swimming instruction. Sports. Land Yacht trips. Tutoring optional. Moderate fee includes horseback-riding. For catalogue address—Roger Hill at
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IN THE HEART OF POCONOS
Boys 5-15. 18th year. Alt. 2000'. Excellent transportation, 90 miles from N. Y. or Phila. Screened cabins. All sports. Swimming and canoeing on 3-mile lake. Arts and crafts, trips. Excellent food. Careful supervision. Golf and riding available. Inclusive fee $235—8 weeks; $125—4 weeks. Parents and friends accommodated in lodge or cabins. Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor.
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Boys 6-15 years
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Toltec Hills, Weston, Connecticut
For Sixty Boys
Wallace Greene Arnold
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BREWSTER, MASS., CAPE COD
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IDLEWILD
Fun galore—afloat and ashore—on famous Lake Winnepesaukee. Sail and speedboating, canoe trips, riding, golf, tennis, riflery. Expert coaching. 3 camps, boys 6-18. No extras. Modern equipment. Cabins. 52nd year. Booklet.
L. D. ROYS, 330 Otis Street, West Newton, Mass.

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A salt water camp for 50 boys 6-16. Individual attention. All usual sports. Sailing featured. Work group at reduced fee for boys 15 and 16. Superior staff. 36th season. Booklet. D. H. Taylor, 117 Elgin St., Newton Center, Mass.

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Fun, fellowship, increasing self-reliance grow from a summer at Fairwood. All land, water sports—swimming, sailing, riding, riflery, woodcraft. Indian lore, crafts, many trips. Counselor to every four boys. Separate Junior camp. Affiliated with Four-Way Lodge for girls. 34th year. Catalog.
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On Lake Teedyuskung, Hawley, Pa.
For Children of Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
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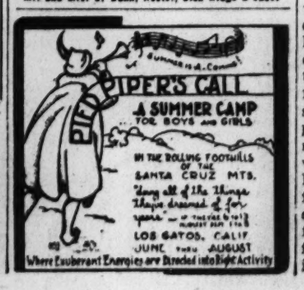
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JUNE from AUGUST
Where Exuberant Energies are Directed into Right Activity

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Eight weeks of outdoor, sport, adventure and companionship for a carefully selected group of girls. Riding, sailing, archery, tennis, handicrafts, canoe trips.
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Riding and Hiking Trips, Land and Water Sports. One Counsellor for each 6 girls. Limited Enrollment. Juniors 5-9. Middlers 10-12. Seniors 13-20. Estab. 1929. Elevation 6200 ft. Alt. inland camp. Moderate rates. Mrs. Sophie Sarkis, Director. Also Brother Camp Nearby—Big Bear Boys' Camp. Write for Booklets, 5263 Argus Dr., Los Angeles—Albany 3225.

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Girls 8-18. 14th year. Spring Lake, Maine. Location ideal for present-day needs. 12,000 camp acres, private inland lake 3½ miles long. 3 age groups. 2,400 ft. alt. All activities: Riding, Hunt Course, Sailing, Bicycling, Pack Trips. New co-operative unit. Inclusive Fee. Catalog. Miss Helen E. Atwood, Director Wauregan, Conn.

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In the heart of the White Mountains. 21st year. Seniors, Juniors, Midgets 6 to 18. Mountain camping trips. All water and land sports, riding, crafts, dramatics. Counselor Training Course, girls 17 up. Catalog. Hope M. Allen, Director, 118 Elgin Street, Newton Center, Mass.
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A safe, constructive, wholesome experience on the shore of Lake Pequaket (inland). Sandy beach. Land and water sports. Music, dancing, dramatics. Golf, horseback riding trips. Inclusive fee. Booklet. F. Helen Mayo, 15 Wren St., West Roxbury, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Carl C. Peterson, 33 Collins Rd. Waban, Mass.

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The Horseback Camps in Green Mts. of Vermont. A glorious summer of riding, sports, adventure! Beginners' mounts, show horses, hunters, jumpers. Water sports, golf, archery, trips. Attractive rates and no extras. Catalog. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Roys, 24 Ordway Rd., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

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In the Northwoods on Lake Michigan
Strong outdoor living—Hours in the saddle and on the Trail—Farming, pioneering, reforestation. Land and Water sports—Skilled sympathetic leadership . . . BOOKLET. Director: MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER, CAMP KOHAHNA, MAPLE CITY, MICHIGAN.

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On mt. lake. Four age groups. Flexible program of field and lake sports. Camp Horse Show. Arts and crafts, Riflery, tennis. For catalogue address,
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CAPE COD • 36TH SEASON • FOR GIRLS
Private beach. 100 acres. Rustic, well-equipped buildings. Four age groups. Swimming, sailing, canoeing, riding. Dancing, dramatics, music, art, crafts. French conversation. Christian Science Sunday School nearby. Guest House for adults.
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Sailing featured — instructor for each boat. Swimming, canoe trips, tennis, music, arts, crafts. Fee includes riding on famous Oyster Harbor's paths. Juniors, Intermediates, Seniors. Counselor for every 3 girls. Many campers from homes of The Christian Science Monitor readers. Booklet.
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A RIDING CAMP OF DISTINCTION
On Lake Fairlee, Elv. Vermont. Famous for the beauty of its location, the care given its girls, and the excellency of its food. Riding, sailing, canoeing, swimming, tennis, dancing, music, dramatics, crafts and mountain trips. INCLUSIVE FEE.
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Natural outdoor life amid lovely surroundings assures physical and spiritual development. All sports and games that girls enjoy. White, sandy beaches, safe bathing. Dramatics and dancing given special emphasis. Riding, arts and crafts, overnight trips. Exceptional housing facilities. Staffed by professional teachers. Illustrated booklet.
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Tel. Pompton Lake 1790
Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor for 29 years.

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SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
8 to 16 years
SEASON JULY - AUGUST
Summer Camp
DIRECTOR
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SEND FOR NEW
FREE FOLDER

MASSACHUSETTS GIRL SCOUTS, Inc.
Timely Training in Nutrition, Canteen, First Aid, Waterfront, and Community Services
- **CAMP FOUR WINDS**—Between Plymouth and Buzzards Bay on Long Pond. Outside dimout region. Ages 10-14. $11.50 per week.
- **CAMP WYNONA**—On Connecticut River and Lake Morey, in Fairlee, Vt. Ages 15 up. $14.00 per week. MOUNTAIN CLIMBING, CANOE TRIPS and RIDING.
- **VINEYARD SAILING CAMP**—Near Camp Four Winds, and on three lakes. Ages 14 up. $16.00 per week. FLEET OF SIX MENEMSHA SLOOPS.

Out-of-State and former Girl Scouts $1 per week more. Non-Girl Scouts, $2 per week more. Transportation furnished from railroad nearest camp.
For folders, write to
87 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

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LONG LAKE LODGE
NORTH BRIDGTON, MAINE
The pioneer SUMMER TUTORING SCHOOL established by Edwin V. Spooner. Individual instruction for Fall examinations or make-up work. 41st season opens July 13, 1942.
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Andover Massachusetts

WASSOOKEAG SCHOOL-CAMP
Accredited summer session with complete activities program. Established in 1926 to speed up preparation for college. Extended to year-round educational system in 1928. Geared to a thorough time-saving program. Wassookeag is prepared through years of experience to meet the demand that boys save a year in school.
Lloyd Harvey Hatch, Director Dexter, Maine

CAMPS

NEW ENGLAND MUSIC CAMP
Enjoy musical summer with famous artists in woods of Maine, Belgrade Lakes region. Private instruction—instrument or voice; all camping activities included in fee. 18 practice cabins. Membership in Symphonic Orchestra, Band, Chorus. Catalog. Paul F. Wiggin, 136 Hampden Street, West Springfield, Mass.

Look for
Camp Advertisements
on
MONDAY
Children's Page

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

Today's 2:55 P.M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 405,460
1942 volume to date 41,744,923
1941 volume to date 50,367,379

Peace-Time Stocks Show Good Gains

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Stocks with a peace-time rating again held the principal buying play in today's market and favorites climbed 1 to around 4 points at the best.

While war infants had to trail along in the rear ranks, few of these displayed much further weakness and a number managed to post modest advances after initial hesitancy. A little profit taking came in during the final hour and top marks were shaded in most cases.

Dealings were lively in the morning, slowing somewhat around midday. Transfers of more than 500,000 shares, however, were the largest since April 14.

Strong victory claims from Russia, together with the recent optimism of Washington officials, brokers suggested, still inspired speculative and investment bullishness for stocks of companies that stand to benefit particularly if the world conflict should end sooner than generally expected. The late wave of dividend casualties seemed to have lost much of its force as a market depressant.

Motors, rubbers, mail orders, gold mines and a wide assortment of industrial blue chips were prominent on the early bulge.

New highs for the year were registered for Chrysler, Goodyear, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber common and preferred and Montgomery Ward.

Conspicuous on the forenoon advance were Sears Roebuck, Coca-Cola, J. I. Case, American Telephone, du Pont, Westinghouse, Homestake Mining, Dome, Pan American Airways, Union Carbide, J. C. Penney, Woolworth, and U. S. Gypsum. U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, and Youngstown improved. Rails, oils, coppers, and the majority of aircrafts remained in a slim area.

The bond market continued under mild pressure today, leading issues falling back for losses of fractions to a point or more. Going into the final hour a few utilities contested the trend.

Fairly active on the down turn, a continuation of the movement started early on Wednesday, were Santa Fe adjustment 4s, Consolidated Oil 3½s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, Chicago & North Western 3½s, Atlantic Coast Line first 4s, New Haven 4s, Texas & Pacific 5s and Lehigh Valley 4s.

Among the small group of risers were International Telephone 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s and Western Union 4½s.

U. S. Governments were quiet but generally steady on the stock exchange and over the counter.

Australia 4½s were on the offside but most other foreign dollar bonds were steady.

Comm. Utilities To Retire Stock

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission has approved a plan for the purchase for retirement by the Commonwealth Utilities Corporation of 2,345 shares of its Class "A" common stock and 200,675 shares of its Class "B" common stock at $15.95 per share.

Commonwealth Utilities, a subsidiary of the United Gas Improvement Company, will use to purchase the stock $3,238,169 which it received from the sale of its former subsidiary, the St. Louis County Water Company.

United Gas, which owns 92.8 per cent of the Class "A" stock and 99.9 per cent of the Class "B" stock, will sell to Commonwealth Utilities common shares in an amount equal to the difference between the number of shares offered by stockholders and the amount to be purchased for retirement.

London Stock Market Is Firm

LONDON, May 21 (AP)—The stock market displayed a firm tone today. There were fractional gains in British funds and in the foreign list Chilean and Brazilian bonds were supported.

Average Price of Realty Declines During April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A decline of 0.9 per cent was registered in the average price of real estate securities during the month of April, according to Arnott, Baker & Co.

However, year to date figures show an increase of 2 per cent.

The average price per $1,000 bond was $308 on April 30th, compared to $311 on March 31 and $[illegible] at the close of 1941.

Of the 200 issues used in this study, 44 showed price advances, 67 declined and 89 remained unchanged.

The continued upward trend in prices evidenced through March received its first setback in April. But the decline was not serious enough to wipe out the gains registered during the initial quarter of the year.

New York City issues, which comprise the largest sub-division, suffered the most. These declined 1 per cent, thereby eliminating all gains to March. Boston issues advanced 0.7 per cent, Philadelphia declined 0.9 per cent, Pittsburgh declined 0.4 per cent, and a group of miscellaneous issues advanced 0.[illegible] per cent.

Since the first of the year, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh issues have made the most marked advances, the former registering a gain of 8.1 per cent and the latter 7.5 per cent.

U. S. Pay Rolls Set New High, Report Shows

NEW YORK (AP)—Increasing pay rolls, more hours of work, declining unemployment and a mammoth backlog of war orders told the story of America in three surveys of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Highlights included:

Total pay rolls the largest in history in March in 25 plus representative manufacturing industries.

"Real" weekly earnings of workers—in effect, purchasing power—set a new record in those same industries.

Total man hours worked in March were greater than ever before attained.

Unemployment Drops

Unemployment dropped 850,000, pushing the total number of wage earners in the United States to 51,-613,000 in March.

And: "The conversion problem that lies ahead in the remaining months of this year is as great, if not greater, than the changes introduced in industry from Pearl Harbor to date."

Even after allowing for the increased cost of living, the board found earnings and pay rolls and hours worked all at record highs, on the average, in such industries as automobile, iron and steel, chemical, furniture, printing, foundry, etc.:

"Real" wages—7.7 per cent above March, 1941, and 39.1 per cent higher than the average for 1929.

Man hours—20 per cent above March, 1941, and 13.8 per cent above the 1929 level.

Pay rolls—38.8 per cent higher than March, 1941, and 72 per cent larger than for 1929.

Weekly dollar earnings—At $38.14 in March were 19.9 per cent higher than in March, 1941, and 33.6 per cent higher than in 1929.

Weekly earnings ranged from an average of $55.95 in the automobile industry down through $48.80 in machines and machine tools, $41.28 in hardware and small parts and $23.20 in hosiery and knit goods.

The Conference Board estimated that by the end of March completed war production amounted to $18,700,000,000, or less than 15 per cent of the existing orders.

Commitments Rise

"War commitments were further increased by $19,000,000,000 in April, while the total amount of production completed in April as measured by payments on contracts was about $2,500,000,000," the board reported.

"At the April rate of production, unfilled orders are equivalent to a two and one-half year production load."

Even if monthly production rose to a rate of $8,000,000,000, the board figured, unfilled orders would equal a year's work.

By the end of the year, the survey found, the nation will have 17,-500,000 worker-fighters and 4,200,-000 armed fighters.

War will have reduced civilian employment to 26,500,000 compared with 34,200,000 at the end of 1941.

In manufacturing, almost 70 per cent of the workers will be turning out war products, as against less less than 30 per cent at the end of last year. For example, the board said, half of all mine workers, about 90 per cent of all construction workers and fully half of all transportation and public utilities workers will be producing directly or indirectly for war.

To reach that goal of 17,500,000 war producers, an additional 10,-500,000 must be hired by war industries, 7,500,000 from civilian tasks, perhaps 1,000,000 from the unemployed, and 2,000,000 upward must be newly trained.

General Motors War Deliveries Increase

NEW YORK, (AP)—General Motors Corp. estimated it had delivered $112,000,000 worth of war materials to the United States and Canada during April, $17,000,000 more than in March.

The April deliveries brought the 1942 total to $369,479,371, or an aggregate approaching the total for the whole of 1941, which was $406,149,273.

Hourly rated factory employees, working on war materials, trucks, Diesel locomotives and other essentials to the war program, totaled 185,446 in the week ended May 2.

The average number of both salaried and hourly employees on General Motors' pay roll in April was 235,000.

WPB to Increase Ship Steel Shapes Production

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board announced plans to increase the output of structural steel shapes used in shipbuilding by curtailing other items made on the same type of steel mill equipment.

C. E. Adams, chief of WPB's iron and steel branch, disclosed that output of structural shapes has developed into a new ship production bottleneck, having failed in recent months to keep pace with the expanded output of stel plates.

A directive has gone forward to steel companies instructing them to expand shape production in June, WPB said.

American Steel Co.

CLEVELAND (AP)—American Steel & Wire Co., subsidiary of U. S. Steel Corp., said its plants broke 81 production records in April—on top of 66 records broken in March. Plants are at Allentown, Pa., Donora, Pa., Rankin, Pa., Cleveland, Joliet, Ill., Waukegan, Ill., and Worcester, Mass.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	3	38½	38	38½	+1½
48¾	44¾	Acme St! (4)	2	43	43	43	—1
7½	5½	Adams Ex.60g	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
20½	19	Adams-Mil (1)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	M'y 15
11¾	10	Addressog ½a	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	4	31	30¾	31	
2⅜	1¾	Alaska Juneau	65	2⅛	1¾	2	+ 1⅛
⅜	⅛	Allegheny Cp	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 20
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ¼
6	3½	All'gpf530ww	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ¼
17	9½	Alleg pr pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'y 19
22¾	16¼	Alleg L S 1½g	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ½
5½	3⅛	Allen Ind (1)	1	4	3⅞	4	
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	2	123⅜	123	123	+ ⅛
12⅛	10⅛	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	M'y 1
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ½pe	5	13	13	13	+ ⅛
6¼	4	Allied St .30e	28	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
82	65½	Allied St pf 5	1	66¼	66	66	M'y 13
30½	22	Allis-Chl ¼e	17	23½	22¾	23¼	+ ½
18⅜	14¼	Alpha P C ½e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 14
18⅞	15⅜	Amal Lpf1½sg	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	April 1
56	43	Amerada Pet 2	2	47½	47½	47½	+ ¾
23⅛	19	Am A Ch 1.20	5	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	M'y 20
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½sg	22	32	30¾	31⅜	+ ⅜
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk N .20e	8	7	6½	7	+ ⅜
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch ¼e	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y 20
33	23	Am Br Sh ¼e	3	25	25	25	+ ⅛
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
65¼	56⅛	Am Can (4)	7	62½	61⅜	62½	+ 1½
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	161	161	161	M'y 20
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	10	20⅞	20	20⅞	+ ⅜
73¾	60½	Am C-Fpf13¾e	3	58	56	56	—4
20½	16⅛	Am Ch&C le	4	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
110	105½	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ¾
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	80	80	80	+4
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colot .15e	2	4½	4½	4½	M'y 5
22¾	15¼	Am Cry Su 1e	2	15⅝	15½	15½	
3⅝	⅜	Am Ecaus Til	1	¾	¾	¾	M'y 16
6	3½	Am Europ .40g	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 28
19¼	17	Am Exp't 1½e	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¾
⅜	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 20
24¼	16¼	AFP56pf .60k	•1	20	20	20	+ 11
28	18⅞	AFP57pf .70k	•3	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅞
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 18
32	26	Am-Hw SS¾e	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	M'y 18
3½	2¼	Am Hide&Lea	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y 16
35⅓	33⅓	Am HL pf (3)	2	34½	34½	34½	M'y 14
46½	36⅞	Am Hm P 2.40	5	44	44	44	
1¾	1⅛	Am Ice	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
29⅜	25	Am Ict pf	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	M'y 18
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
7	6	Am Inv III .80	1	6	6	6	M' y 9
10¼	6¾	Am Locom'tive	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
89½	70	Am L pf 1¾sk	3	70	70	70	M'y 20
11½	9½	Am M&F .40e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
5¼	4	Am M & Met	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y 20
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
⅛	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	15⅛	APL 6pf 1¾sk	2	19	19	19	+ ½
22	12½	APL5pf 1.56k	1	16½	16¼	16¼	M'y 20
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12	9⅝	Am Ro M ½e	5	5¾	9⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
5½	5¼	Am Saf R ¼e	15	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
7⅝	7¾	Am Seat (1g)	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	14	37¼	36½	37¼	+ ⅛
147	134	Am S&R pf 7	1	133	133	133	M'y 20
34¼	29	Am Snf 1.60e	2	31½	30½	31½	+ 1½
20⅞	16½	Am Stl Fdr 1e	9	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
12	9¾	Am Stores ¼e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'y 18
8¾	7½	Am Stov 1.20	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'y 15
97½	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	2	90	88	88	M'y 20
21½	17¾	Am Sm Tob 1	1	20	20	20	M'y 19
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	14	118½	114⅞	117	+2
49¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	1	40	38½	40	+1½
50¾	34⅞	Am To B 1¾e	21	40¼	39	40¼	+1¼
3½	120	Am Tob pf (6)	5	128¼	128¼	128¼	M'y 20
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	5	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
27	22	Am Viscose 1e	12	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	6	110	110	110	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	M'y 20
5⅜	3¾	Am Woolen	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
76¾	56	Am Wool pf 8k	1	58	58	58	M'y 18
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
50	43½	Am Z ppf2½k	1	40½	40½	40½	M'y 13
28⅝	22⅝	Anaconda 1¾e	26	23¾	23	23½	+ ⅛
17	12⅝	Archer H .15e	1	14	14	14	M'y 19
10	7⅜	Andes Cop (1)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'y 20
1⅜	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y 20
35	27⅜	Arch-D M ⅜e	1	30	30	30	M'y 12
111¾	108½	Arm Del pf 7	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	M'y 19
41⅜	23¾	Armour III	14	23¾	23¾	23¾	
67½	53¾	Arm I pr pf 3k	2	53	53	53	
66	53	Arm III pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr 25
26¼	21	Armstr' C ⅓e	1	25¼	25¼	24¼	M'y 20
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (⅓ae)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 15
4	2⅜	Artl'm .771½g	2	3	3	3	M'y 18
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	M'y 18
83	55½	As DG2pf5¼sk	4	56½	55½	55½	—6¾
25½	20	Associates 1 2	1	25	25	25	— ⅛
39	27½	Atch T&SF 2e	26	34¾	34¼	34¾	+ ⅛
70	60½	At T&SF pf 5	2	65¾	65¾	65¾	— ⅜
26	20¼	Atl Cst L 1e	10	20¾	20¼	20⅝	
34	17	Atl G&W1 3g	1	17	17	17	
45½	33	At G&WI pf5g	1	35	35	35	+ ½
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .40e	21	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅜
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf 4	1	100	100	100	
7	6⅜	Atlas Cp ½ae	12	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	47½	47½	47½	M'y 7
70	44	Atlas Pow 2ae	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	M'y 15
9½	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	1	7	7	7	
2½	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
4½	2⅞	Aviat Cp .10e	18	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	

B—C

14¾	10½	Bald Loco ct	2	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
4½	2¾	Balt & Ohio	2	3	3	3	
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	4	5	4⅞		+ ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y 13
9⅞	6¾	Barber Asphalt	10	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M' y 4
11½	8½	Barnsdall .60	3	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
18⅛	12½	Bath Ir W ½ae	5	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
19½	15½	Bayuk Cig ¾e	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅜
24⅛	20	Beat Cream 1a	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 25
106	102½	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103¼	103¼	103½	Apr 15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	2	70	69¾	70	M'y 14
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅜
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
39⅞	28½	Bendix Av (2e)	17	29¼	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅜
14	9⅞	Benl Ind .40e	5	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½g	1	49½	49½	49½	M'y 6
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	6	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅞
66⅞	50⅞	BethSteel 3e	29	52⅜	51	51¾	+ ¾
121	109¼	Beth Stl pf 7	2	109¼	109¼	109¼	M'y 15
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S 1e	1	21	21	21	+ ½
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	16½	16½	16½	
7¾	5¾	Blaw-Kn .15e	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'y 20
14⅜	11¾	Bliss&Lau ¼e	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	Apr 30
21¼	13½	Boeing Airpl	18	13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ⅜
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	2	25½	25½	25½	M'y 19
17¼	13¼	Bond Str 1.60	4	14	13½	14	+ ⅜
20⅝	18⅜	Borden (.60e)	10	18⅞	18¾	18¾	
24	24¾	Borg-War .40e	15	23	23¾	22¾	+1
2¼	1⅛	Boston&Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y 15
30	25	Bower R B (3)	1	26½	26½	26½	M'y 20
30⅝	25	Brewing C ½ae	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr 28
9¼	7½	Bridgep't Br 1	4	8	7¾	8	+ ⅜
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mf ½e	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	2	27⅞	27½	27½	M'y 20
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	2	32½	32	32½	+ ⅜
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	April 6
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	31	1	1	1	M'y 18
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	4	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
35	28½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y 15
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ½e	6	11½	11¼	11¾	+ ⅜
8⅞	6½	Bucyrus-E .15e	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y 20
3½	2¼	Budd Mfg	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
3½	2¼	Budd Wh ¼e	4	6¾	6¼	6¼	
15¾	12	Buffalo F .45e	3	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
23	17¾	Bullard Ca (2)	1	17	17	17	
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	22	22	22	M'y 19
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'y 19
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	54½	54	54½	M'y 13
7½	6¼	Burr Add .30e	16	7	6⅞	7	
3½	2½	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 20
6¼	5¼	Butler Br .60a	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
20¾	19½	Butler pf 1½	1	20¼	20½	20½	M'y 20
3½	2½	Butte C&Zinc	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y 20
12¾	10	Byron J'k ⅛e	1	12¾	12¼	12½	— ⅛
19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
50½	16½	Calif P pf 2½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	April 4
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Ld	24	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7¼	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	7	6	5⅞	6	
15½	11⅞	Calgph W ¼e	1	14	14	14	M'y 20
12½	9¼	Canada Dr .60	•11	11	10½	10¾	
4 ⅞	3½	Canadian Pac	3	4½	4½	4½	
37½	29⅝	Cannon Ml ½e	1	30	30	30	M'y 18
2¼	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
27¾	23½	Carpenter St½e	1	24	24	24	M'y 14
3	2½	Carrier-G .05e	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y 18
69	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	3	62	61½	62	+2
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	3	33	33	33	
21¼	15	Celanese ½pe	8	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
8¼	6¼	Celotex (1)	•3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
25⅜	16	Cent Agu 1½	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
2¼	1¼	Cent Foundry	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3¾	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	
18	13	Cen Violeta 1g	5	12⅛	12½	12¾	— ¼
3¼	2	Century Rib M	3	2	2	2	M' y 7
31¾	27	Cerro de P 2e	22	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ¾
2¼	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
19	16¼	Chain Belt ¾e	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
17	14½	Champ Pa ½e	7	14⅞	14½	14½	M'y 20
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr 22
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	18	29½	29	29½	+ ½
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	89	89	89	M'y 20
4	2⅞	Ches Corp	1	3	3	3	M'y 13
14⅜	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	ll	ll	ll	M'y 19

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
5	3	Chi&E Ill A	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
2¾	1¼	Chi Gr West	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 20
13½	9½	Chi Gr W pf	13	9¾	9¼	9¾	— ⅛
5	4½	Chi Mail ¼ag	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
17½	12¼	Chi P Teol 1e	3	12¼	12½	12½	— ⅛
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	M'y 15
52	50	CPT pr pf 2½	1	50	50	50	M'y 19
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 14
⅜	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 19
¾	⅛	CRI & P 7pf	2	¼	¼	¼	M'y 14
9¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	M'y 14
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	3	11½	11½	11½	M'y 20
2¼	1¾	Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y 20
57¾	43⅞	Chrysler Cp 2e	59	58½	56⅞	58½	+2
10¼	9	City I&F 1.20	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
2⅜	2⅛	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y 18
34½	29½	Clark Eq 1½e	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	
29	22	Clev Gr Br ¼ae	4	22½	22½	22½	M'y 20
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
36½	25⅜	Cluett Pea ¾ae	9	28½	28¼	28¼	
79½	56½	Coca Cola 1½e	14	71¼	67½	71	+4
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	2	60½	60½	60½	M'y 19
13⅞	11½	Colgate-P ½	3	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ¼
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	3	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	M'y 4
14¼	10⅜	Collins & A	17	13¼	12½	13	+1
18⅛	13¼	Col Fuel&I 1a	1	14	13½	14	— ⅛
13⅜	8½	Col Br A .60e	•5	11	10¾	11	— ⅛
13½	8¾	Col Br B .30e	•5	11	10¾	11	— ⅛
1¾	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	23	1¼	1¼	1¼	
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	4	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
6¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	4	6¼	6	6	+ ⅛
27	24	Colum Ppf23¼	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	M'y 18
72	51	Colum Carb 2e	•3	68	67	67	+4½
19⅝	16⅛	Comi Credit 3	35	20⅝	19½	20⅝	+ 1⅜
100	91½	Comi C pf 4¼	1	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ 1⅜
25⅛	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	17	26¾	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
103½	100¼	Com Tevpf 4¼	1	101¼	101¼	101½	+ ⅜
9¾	7¼	Com'th&South	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
44½	24½	Com&Sou pf 3	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
23¾	17¾	Com Edis 1.80	18	19⅞	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
3⅜	2	Conde N .40e	1	2	2	2	M'y 18
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'y 20
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	11	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
11¾	9⅞	Cons Cig 1½sg	3	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜
7¾	4½	Cons Cop .10e	5	4½	4½	4½	
14	11¾	Cons Ed(1.60)	28	12½	12½	12¼	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	87	87	87	M'y 20
⅞	⅜	Cons Film

Commerce and Finance

Surtax Rates of 12 to 81 P. C. Voted by House Committee

Business and Industry

British Cloth Rationing Aid To War Effort

LONDON (AP)—In one year of cloth rationing in Britain a quarter million tons of shipping have been saved and 400,000 men and women have been released for the fighting service or for war industries through these textile restrictions, according to information radiocast here.

The announcement came as disclosure was made that all contracts of grey cloth for the British supply ministry must go through the controller.

The controller now makes the necessary allocations of yarn supplies.

System Necessary

Traders said the new system was necessary since all raw cotton supplies and manufactured goods would have to be conserved for essential requirements to meet the war effort.

It was expected, the report said, that there would be important developments in June in connection with the distribution and production of utility cloths.

Export cloth allocations for the current quarter were smaller than anticipated. The basis for allocations was the 1940 trading of individual shipping merchants.

In the second quarter of that year Great Britain exported 285,000,000 square yards and in the last quarter 227,023,000 square yards. No official figures had been announced as to current allocations but they were estimated at about 60,000,000 square yards.

Special arrangements have been made to provide substantial quantities of goods for the dominions and allied countries. Only small quantities will be available for other foreign markets and practically no provision was made for South American and Middle East countries.

Steady business was reported in bandage materials, surgical cloths and the like for home services.

Further progress was made with the new scheme for importation and distribution of raw cotton. Most supplies at the moment were foreign cottons and more American material would be welcomed.

Trade positions in the spinning section have deteriorated, order lists having run down. This week there was freer buying in American counts but the offtake in Egyptian qualities remained poor.

Types Standardized

Standardization continued a major objective in the rayon trade, and it was reported the number of types of continuous-filament yarns had been reduced to about one-third normal with staple yarns cut to about half.

Manufacturers still were pressing for permission to buy yarns for longer periods ahead than a month, as at present which is regarded as a great handicap to business.

Ordinary export trade has been small. Output of yarns has been well absorbed with many users urging bigger deliveries.

The wool controller has "deprecated" the tendency of the trade to avoid non-utility deliveries by putting them at the bottom of the pile of government and utility orders.

The warning note was sounded because manufacturers with full books of home civil orders had difficulty obtaining yarn from spinners who for production reasons were concentrating on essentials.

The trade argued that labor was the limiting factor rather than raw material.

It was reported that in the quota period beginning in June the wool ration for ordinary civilian trade would be cut to 10 per cent of previous amounts and later cut out altogether.

Fred I. Kent Elected N. I. C. B. Chairman

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—Fred I. Kent, president of the council of New York University, was elected chairman today of the National Industrial Conference Board for 1942-43 by the board's governing body.

Mr. Kent succeeded F. W. Lovejoy, chairman of the board of the Eastman Kodak Company. Vice-Chairman, elected for one year, are: Neal Dow Becker, president, Intertype Corporation; W. Gibson Carey, Jr., president, Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co.; Col. J. F. Drake, president, Gulf Oil Corporation; John W. Mettler, president, Interwoven Stocking Co., and Langbourne M. Williams, Jr., president, Freeport Sulphur Co.

Livestock Grain Offered By U. S. at Cut Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has offered 1941 wheat stored on farms under Government loans to farmers at "cut-rate" prices to encourage feeding of the grain to livestock.

Such grain, if taken by June 30, may be obtained at prices at which the Government has been selling its own wheat for livestock for feed use. That price has been at levels designed to make wheat competitive with corn.

Officials said the cut-rate prices would average about 25 cents a bushel under the loan value on wheat stored in the East, 14 cents in the Midwest and 4 cents on the Pacific Coast.

More Prices Fixed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has fixed prices on pickled sheepskins at levels prevailing last October, and asserted the action would eliminate any need for increases in cost of shoes, gloves, belts, and handbags.

Railroad Director

Frank W. Robinson

Elected a director of the Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line and Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad companies to succeed Donald F. Nelson, who resigned several months ago to become head of the War Production Board. Mr. Robinson, vice-president of the Union Pacific in charge of traffic, has been in the employ of the railroad for 53 years, 27 of them in his present capacity.

Treasury Plans Refunding Issue Of $1,151,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced the Treasury will offer $1,151,000,000 of Treasury securities for refunding of maturing securities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Home Owners Loan Corporation.

The new securities will be in the form of Treasury notes, but the interest rate and maturity date of the notes have not been decided.

These notes will be offered in exchange for $875,000,000 of 2¼ HOLC bonds which have been called for payment July 1, and for $276,000,000 of 1 per cent RFC notes which mature July 1.

This refunding is part of a program to convert on a gradual basis the obligations of government corporations into direct Treasury securities. Including the two issues to be refunded, the outstanding Treasury guaranteed obligations of other government agencies total $5,687,762,380.

Rationing Farm Supplies Looms

CHICAGO (AP)—The state and county war boards which the Secretary of Agriculture set up last July to promote the "food for victory" campaign may shortly have to take over the job of rationing vital farm supplies, state AAA chairmen in conference here were advised.

E. D. White, assistant AAA chief, told the chairmen who head the state war boards, that present prospects for allocation of steel to farm equipment manufacturers were "considerably less than half of last year's figure" and that some method of obtaining equitable distribution was indicated. Use of the war boards in this connection has been suggested by the Agriculture Department.

The same type of rationing may have to be undertaken for other supplies, such as fertilizer and bagging, in which critical shortages exist or may develop, he said.

In the case of fertilizer, Mr. White explained, a rationing plan would have to be based on previous use, the needs of the land and the war-value of the crop for which it was requested.

Bill to Continue Land Interest Rates

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator John Bankhead (D) of Alabama has introduced with the approval of the Senate Banking Committee legislation which would continue until July 1, 1944, the present 3½ per cent interest rates on Federal land bank and land bank commissioner loans.

The existing rate was fixed by a 1935 Act of Congress which expires July 1. Unless the extension measure is enacted, rates will revert to 4 and 5 per cent, depending on contracts of individual borrowers.

The measure would also continue for two years existing law fixing the rate on land bank commissioner loans at 4 per cent.

Grand Trunk Western Revenues Up 20 P. C.

DETROIT (AP)—The Grand Trunk Western Railroad reported at its annual meeting here that gross operating revenues in 1941 increased $5,149,658 or 20.39 per cent over 1940, and that operating expenses increased $2,468,546 or 13.23 per cent.

Increased pay granted employees under U. S. labor mediation agreements was at the rate of $1,680,000 a year. The railroad's taxes totaled $1,650,970 in 1941, an increase of $241,415 over the previous year.

J. A. Clancey, of Detroit, was reappointed general manager.

National Biscuit Dividend Cut

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the National Biscuit Company have declared a dividend of 30 cents a share on the capital stock, payable July 15 to stock of record June 12. Previously 40 cents a share was paid quarterly.

Citizens Face Doubling Of Income Taxes

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee sought today to work out a system of installment payments of income taxes to soften the blow of steeply-increased rates in the low-income brackets.

Hardly had the committee completed its new individual tax program by raising the range of surtaxes from 6-77 per cent to 12-81 per cent than it turned to Secretary Henry Morgenthau's proposal to collect up to 10 per cent of taxable income from salaries and wages.

That plan would authorize the Treasury Department, perhaps in September, to make regular deductions from pay checks which would be used as a credit against the tax bill due next March 15.

The committee's new income tax proposals would add an estimated $2,756,000,000 to the $5,000,000,000 now collected, with heavy emphasis on incomes below $5,000.

Taxes About Doubled

The program would be based on $500 exemptions for single persons and $1,200 for husbands and wives, a normal tax of 6 per cent instead of 4, and minimum surtax rates starting at double the present level of 6 per cent on the first $2,000 of net income.

The committee, rejecting a Treasury suggestion, decided to retain the present 10 per cent earned income credit up to $14,000 in computing normal taxes only and also kept the present $400 exemption for dependents.

Thus, the committee would bring into the income tax fold for the first time single persons earning as little as $10 a week, would increase the average $10,000 a year Congressman's tax from about $1,200 to about $2,000, and would increase the tax of a $50,000-a-year-man from about $20,000 to $25,000.

There was no indication of just how many people would be added to the 7,000,000 who now pay income taxes by the committee's exemptions.

Committee members said there had been no serious discussion of President Roosevelt's recent suggestion that individual incomes be held to $25,000 a year after payment of taxes, although the new rates would mean that a man would have to earn more than $50,000 a year before he would have that amount left.

Cuts Morgenthau's Figure

As in the case of the Treasury's recommendations for $3,060,000,000 in new corporation taxes—the committee approved only $2,500,000,000—the members made a sizable cut in Secretary Morgenthau's revised request for $3,500,000,000 in additional revenue from individuals.

Actually, however, considering Treasury estimates on the yield from a committee-approved requirement that married couples file joint returns, the Government would pick up more than $3,000,000,000 from individuals.

Treasury tax experts have explained in this manner the so-called salary "withhold tax" as a means of collecting income taxes on a "pay-as-you-go" basis:

Take a man who earns $200 a month and who has a wife and one child. He would have dependent exemptions of $1,600. To that would be added 10 per cent of $1,600 as an average for other reductions, or a total of $1,760. This would mean exemptions of $146.66 a month. His estimated net taxable income would then be $53.44 a month. A maximum 10 per cent collection would be made on that base—$5.33 a month. Those monthly payments would be credited as part payment of taxes when individual returns are filed on March 15.

Cotton Spinning In April Higher

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reports that the cotton spinning industry operated during April at 135.3 per cent of capacity, on a two-shift, 80-hour-week basis, compared with 134.3 per cent during March this year, and 120.1 per cent during April last year.

Spinning spindles in place April 30 totaled 24,073,448, of which 23,900,202 were active at sometime during the month, compared with 24,058,066 and 23,096,479 during March this year, and 24,434,380 and 22,787,396 during April last year.

Active sprindle hours for April numbered 11,462,971,594, or an average of 476 hours per spindle in place, compared with 11,374,085,305 and 473 for March this year, and 10,289,344,204 and 421 for April last year.

May Department Stores Sales Increase 20 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of May Department Stores in the first three months of its fiscal year ended April 30 were roughly 20 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago, stockholders were told at the annual meeting.

Morton J. May, president, also said profits, based on 1941 tax rates, were higher in the period but did not disclose actual figures. Inventories at the end of April were substantially higher than last year, Mr. May said.

Thus far in the fiscal year the company had borrowed $3,500,000 due in eight months, the president said, adding part of the funds liquidated a $600,000 bank loan and the balance used to finance inventories.

Leo J. Wieck, secretary, was elected a director.

U. S. Assured of Sufficient Supply Manganese for Steel

CLEVELAND (AP)—An assurance that America is self-sufficient in manganese, an essential ingredient of steel which was scare in the last world war, came from the official journal of the American Society for Metals.

"By 1944 (certainly by Jan. 1, 1945) we will be producing at a 600,000-ton rate, and even if all shipping from the Orient and Africa were stopped tomorrow, our present stock-piles can be made to carry us over the interim, and not restrict the output of our steel and iron industry," said editor Ernest E. Thum in "Metal Progress," following conversations with WPB officials.

"Plans for 1945 production comprise (in short tons of ferro-grade ore): Montana, 140,000 tons; Nevada, 110,000; Minnesota, 225,000; South Dakota, 100,000; other states, 75,000; total, 650,000 tons. This, plus reasonably expected imports, will give us the tonnage necessary for our steel industry, operating at capacity, year after year, indefinitely."

Ace in the Hole

Mr. Thum said America's "ace in the hole" in the manganese situation was South Dakota, with a deposit of at least 100,000,000 tons of metallic manganese. There WPB "is arranging with three concerns experienced in large scale mining and dirt moving to install and operate the necessary equipment." WPB also "is negotiating with Anaconda Copper Mining Co. to build a $20,000,000 plant in Minnesota to leach manganese out of the 'black ores' of the Cuyuna iron range," while "six months ago a contract was awarded M. A. Hanna Co. to develop a Nevada deposit near Las Vegas having a six-year supply of proven ore."

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D.—South Dakota's almost unlimited manganese ore supply, often cited as an emergency source of the vital steel-making metal, will be given a chance to prove its worth.

Plans, announced by the War Production Board, call for construction of an $800,000 plant near here to supply about one twelfth of the American Steel Industry's requirement of 1,250,000 tons for the next year.

The 16 per cent South Dakota ore will be combined with ores containing as much as 60 per cent manganese from Montana and Minnesota to produce the 48 per cent concentration used in steel smelters. The mining of about 5,000,000 tons of South Dakota ore a year is expected to yield about 300,000 tons of manganese nodules, chunks of ore which lie loose in the black shale along the Missouri river in central South Dakota.

Manganese Essential

Manganese is essential in the manufacture of all grades of steel. Before the war the country imported about 95 per cent of all manganese requirements.

The nodular manganese ore field near here, according to surveys by the South Dakota Geological survey and the United State Bureau of Mines, constitutes the largest ore reserves in the country, but its development has been consistently blocked by the high processing costs of the low-grade ore.

For several months experimental work has been conducted on the ore at a pilot plant here and at processing plants at Salt Lake City, Utah; Boulder, Colorado; and Knoxville, Tennessee.

Tests at the pilot plant here, according to F. D. DeVaney, Bureau of Mines metallurgist who is in charge, have demonstrated that the nodules can be successfully separated from the clay by screening, explosive-shattering and kiln-drying processes.

Such separation produces a concentrate containing from 16 to 17.5 per cent manganese.

The manganese ore will be transported by barges on the Missouri river to St. Louis or other points southwest of here for combination with the higher grade ore, according to word received by Governor Harlan Bushfield of South Dakota.

There is no known substitute for manganese in the steel industry. About 14 pounds of ferromanganese is used in each ton of steel produced.

Drastic Rise in Proposed Taxes

By the Associated Press

Washington

Here is a comparison of present surtax rates on individual net incomes with those approved by the House Ways and Means Committee:

Income Up to $2,000		Present 6 P. C.	Proposed 12 P. C.
$2,000	$4,000	9	15
4,000	6,000	13	19
6,000	8,000	17	23
8,000	10,000	21	27
10,000	12,000	25	31
12,000	14,000	29	35
14,000	16,000	32	39
16,000	18,000	36	45
18,000	20,000	38	45
20,000	22,000	41	48
22,000	26,000	44	51
26,000	32,000	47	54
32,000	38,000	50	57
38,000	44,000	53	60
44,000	50,000	55	62
50,000	60,000	57	65
60,000	70,000	59	68
70,000	80,000	61	71
80,000	90,000	63	74
90,000	100,000	64	78
100,000	150,000	65	78
150,000	200,000	66	80
200,000	250,000	67	81
250,000	300,000	69	81
300,000	400,000	71	81
400,000	500,000	71	81
500,000	750,000	73	81
750,000	1,000,000	74	81
1,000,000	2,000,000	75	81
2,000,000	5,000,000	76	81
5,000,000	and over	77	81

Here are examples of federal income taxes no wpaid by individuals and of those to be paid next March 15 if rates just approved by the House Ways and Means Committee become law:

(The income column refers to net income before personal exemption.)

Single Person

Income	Present Tax	Proposed Tax
$500	$0	$0
600	6	14
700	6	32
800	3	49
900	11	67
1,000	21	84
1,200	40	119
1,500	69	171
2,000	117	258
2,500	165	345
3,000	221	447
4,000	347	651
5,000	483	875
6,000	649	1,119
8,000	1,031	1,667
10,000	1,493	2,295
15,000	2,994	4,221
20,000	4,929	6,821
25,000	7,224	9,381
50,000	20,882	25,316
100,000	53,214	63,646
500,000	345,654	409,621
1,000,000	732,139	844,621
5,000,000	3,923,134	4,324,621

Married, No Dependents

$1,200	$0	$0
1,300	0	12
1,400	0	28
1,500	0	45
1,700	13	80
2,000	42	132
2,500	90	219
3,000	138	306
4,000	249	504
5,000	375	708
6,000	521	944
8,000	873	1,466
10,000	1,303	2,064
15,000	2,739	3,914
20,000	4,814	6,264
25,000	8,864	9,892
50,000	20,439	24,840
100,000	52,704	63,072
500,000	345,084	409,012
1,000,000	732,584	844,012
5,000,000	3,922,526	4,324,012

Married, Two Dependents

$2,000	$0	$0
2,100	0	12
2,200	0	24
2,300	0	40
2,400	6	58
2,500	12	75
3,000	58	162
4,000	154	336
5,000	271	540
6,000	397	744
8,000	717	1,332
10,000	1,117	1,800
15,000	2,475	3,586
20,000	4,387	5,856
25,000	6,480	8,526
50,000	19,067	24,296
100,000	52,160	62,416
500,000	344,476	408,316
1,000,000	731,930	843,316
5,000,000	3,921,584	4,323,316

Gasoline Supplies Drop During Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's gasoline supplies in their ninth consecutive decline dropped 1,516,000 barrels during the week ended May 16 to a total of 99,134,000 barrels, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Even with the extended decline from the recent high mark of 107,229,000 barrels on March 14, however, gasoline stocks were well above the total of a year ago, 94,286,000 barrels.

A sizable part of the decline was in the combined five-region total which includes the rationed east coast area.

Heavy fuel oil stocks also dropped sharply, to 78,826,000 barrels from 80,155,000 the week before.

Refinery operations were up slightly at 74.4 per cent of capacity, compared with 72.7 per cent the previous week, indicating a crude run of 3,484,000 barrels against 3,406,000. A year ago the total was 3,860,000 barrels.

Daily average crude oil production in the United States decreased 60,450 barrels to 3,483,900 and compared with 3,784,450 a year ago.

Gasoline output was estimated at 10,945,000 barrels, against 10,658,000 the previous week.

Farm Measure Clears Senate, Goes to House

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Cheered by a double victory in the Senate, Administration farm spokesmen today faced the touchy job of getting the House to reverse its stand on major controversies over the annual agricultural appropriation.

As the farm bill cleared the Senate late yesterday after 10 days of acrimonious debate, it carried $680,000,000 cash and loan authority for another $185,000,000. This was some $30,000,000 cash and $80,000,000 in loans above the House totals and a Senate-House conference committee was expected to make the first attempt to iron out differences.

Topping this issue was Senate approval by a better than 3 to 1 margin of President Roosevelt's special request for authority to sell government stocks of wheat, corn and other grains for livestock feed at less than parity prices.

White House Meeting

This was accomplished after much legislative pulling and hauling, including a hurry-up White House conference.

The Senate again responded to a Presidential request by adding more than $26,000,000 cash and some $70,000,000 in loans to funds handled by the Farm Security Administration.

The House after hours of debate centering around wartime economy and election-year records had whittled down the funds of this agency, which handles rural relief through loans and grants and also administers the Federal farm tenancy program.

In all, the Senate increases of more than $30,000,000 cash just about offset slashes made by the House in funds recommended by its appropriations committee. The farm bill still was the smallest in recent years—more than $400,000,000 under last year's total and some $13,000,000 below budget estimates.

Despite the 62 to 18 margin by which the Senate finally approved sales of surplus wheat and corn for livestock feed at prices that could drop as low as 83 cents a bushel, there was a lingering question as to the future of the potent Senate farm bloc.

Senator Bennett Clark (D) of Missouri, one of the Corn Belt members who battled vainly against releasing Government stocks of grains below parity price levels, warned the Senate that "we have dissolved 10 years of effort to do something for agriculture. Parity has been done to death."

Farm Bloc Outlook

Senators Clark, Guy Gillette (D-Iowa), Carl Hatch (D-New Mexico), and others had argued that the plea so sell corn and wheat below parity levels would bring an effort to hammer all farm prices down. They also warned that the move might jeopardize future united action by farm-minded Senators.

Senator John Bankhead (D-Alabama), veteran farm bloc leader and sponsor of much present farm legislation, scoffed at suggestions that the open fight would "leave scars in the group."

"Every Senator in the group is there because of his convictions," Senator Bankhead said. "Our difference on this was merely a difference on policies. We still all retain our convictions."

T. W. A. Officials

(Above) John A. Collings and (below) Clarence E. Fleming, elected vice-presidents of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc. Mr. Collings, now in charge of operations, formerly was superintendent of operations of the company and Mr. Fleming was assistant to the chairman of T. W. A. Mr. Collings succeeds L. G. Fritz, who left to become chief of operations of the United States Air Forces Ferrying Command. Mr. Fleming's position was newly created by the board of directors. He is also assistant secretary with the airline.

British Dining Cars To Be Discontinued

LONDON (AP)—People who must travel by train have been told they had better take their own food in the future; the dining cars will be discontinued.

The Transport Ministry, in another proposal for curtailment of railroad operations, was considering compelling persons not in war industry to get permits before making long-distance journeys.

Brazil Bars Axis Use Of U. S. Dollars

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 21 (AP)—The bank of Brazil issued orders today prohibiting the import or export of United States currency in a move is said had betn requested by Washington to prevent the Axis use of United States currency seized in occupied countries.

Under the new regulations, the bank of Brazil would be the sole dealer in United States currency here, and persons coming into the country would be required to turn in such currency in exchange for Brazilian money.

Holders of dollar currnecy in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo must turn it in by May 22 and elsewhere by May 25. They will be reimbursed in Brazilian money when it is made clear currency has not been received from Axis dominated countries.

Informed quarters said there had been a heavy flow of north American dollars into Brazil before authorities took measures and much of it was believed to have arrived via the Italian Lati Airline, December, 1941. One case was cited where a man had $80,000 in North American bank notes. United States officials were said to view the contemplated action with satisfaction.

F. W. Woolworth Co.

WATERTOWN, N. Y. (AP)—Officials of the F. W. Woolworth Co. are confident of obtaining merchandise as long as any remains to be had and are reasonably optimistic regarding the outlook for sales, E. C. Mauchly, vice-president, said at the annual meeting. He said that thus far in 1942 only four stores had been opened.

SOUTH BAY CON. WATER CO.

5's of '50

We have just completed an analysis of the above company which we will gladly forward you on request.

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COMING IN THE Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section of May 23, 1942

SABOTAGE, INC. By Roscoe Drummond

Résumé of the activities of the F. B. I. in their war on mass sabotage and traitorous saboteurs who are attempting to clog the wheels of defense.

JAPAN'S ARMY AND HOW TO DEFEAT IT By Major Compton Pakenham

Analysis of the tradition in Japan's military which makes of the Japanese soldier a fanatical, medieval warrior dominated by one ideal—to clear his way to victory.

THE ALEWIVES ARE RUNNING By Harlan Trott

Harbinger of spring, like robins, lambs, and maydowers, the Maine fish run finds the inhabitants leaning over bridge rails estimating the possible bounty the state will add this year to the five million pound New England pack.

PRESIDENTS THEN HAD LEISURE By Ira E. Bennett

Reminiscences of a weekend with the Coolidges on the Presidential yacht Mayflower.

WHEN COPPER IS KING By Edward B. Reynolds

A visit to Butte, Montana, the world's largest mining camp on what has been called "the richest hill on earth."

WHAT PRO-AMERICANISM COSTS PANAMA By Agnes Wilcox Campbell

Consideration of the economic problems of Panama which have prompted the President to demand classification as part of the defense zone of the Canal.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Farmers Seek Recognition As War Industry

CHICAGO (AP)—A demand for more specific recognition of farming as a war industry was voiced by State AAA chairmen, who said the American farmer was ready to produce all that might be required of him, if given the tools to do the job.

The "vital element" in the current farm task of converting from crops in which surpluses have accumulated to commodities designated as essential to prosecution of the war, is "the material to work with," C. L. Neill, Mississippi State chairman, told top AAA officials who came to Chicago to obtain a cross section of national sentiment.

Need Equipment

Advocating distribution of farm supplies on a basis of individual need, Mr. Neill said:

"Those in authority should be advised of our requirements and provision should be made to see that we get what is needed to produce what is wanted. There will be no falldown in the willingness of the farmer. But we are afraid of a falldown in equipment."

Laurence Norton of Kansas said that thus far there had been an insufficient allotment of metals to farm needs, asserting provision for maintenance of the farm plant should "come before the setting of production goals."

In comment that drew much support, Mr. Norton said: "It should be remembered that on the farm it is the little things that count. The farmer who is doing everything he can to produce the needed crops should not be discouraged by inability to obtain nails, or welding rods or a coil of baling wire."

Assistant AAA chief E. D. White told the gathering forthcoming allotments of steel for manufacture of farm equipment might be considerably less than half of last year's figure, and that state and county war boards now headed by triple-A chairmen might have to undertake the job of rationing new machinery, fertilizer, bagging and other farm supplies in which shortages now exist or may occur.

A conference survey developed that most agricultural sections felt they could "get by" for the present without major new equipment demands, but that provision would have to be made for maintenance and repair of machinery, and new machines would be required in areas developing new crops, or undertaking major expansion of products needing specialized handling.

To Poll Committees

State AAA committees will be polled on a suggestion that the formula for paying farmers for conservation practices be revised so that holders of poor land would benefit the most.

The proposal was made by Charles S. Cameron, Oklahoma State chairman.

Mr. Cameron called for a change in the payment formula after State leaders generally agreed on proposed continuation and possible expansion of payments for conservation practices. He urged that most of the available funds be allotted to farms needing conservation most. The present flat per-acre allowance provides equal allotments to owners of rich and poor lands.

Harvester's Sales In 6 Months Gain

HOBOKEN, N. J. (AP)—Fowler McCormick, president of International Harvester Co., said that production restrictions might lower sales of regular products in the next six months but might be offset by increased deliveries of armament products.

Total sales for the six months ended April 30, first half of the fiscal year, were 19 per cent higher than in the like 1941 period, Mr. McCormick said, but in the remainder of the fiscal year were expected to be substantially lower than in the same period a year ago.

Government orders would be handled by the company "at a margin of profit which will be recognized as fair and moderate," he said.

Harvester directors had decided to comply under protest, Mr. McCormick said, with the War Labor Board's order for a 4½ cent per hour wage increase and union maintenance of membership in eight of its plants.

The wage increase would add about $5,000,000 annually to the company's pay roll, he said, and was opposed both as unjustified by increases in the cost of living and as being inflationary in tendency.

Postwar plans had been discussed, Mr. McCormick said, and the company's purpose was "to conduct our business so that we may enter the postwar period in a strong financial position, free of debt and its accompanying perils."

Plant employment had been reduced about 6 per cent since October, he said. At that time the company had 58,000 employees in the United States.

Illinois Central Net

CHICAGO (AP)—J. L. Beven, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, told stockholders at the annual meeting that net income for the four months ended April 30 was estimated at $5,516,000, compared with $3,484,988 in the first four months of 1941. He said resumption of dividend payments was still "some distance away."

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1.000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¾s 51-48	107.20	107.20	107.20
6 2½s 72-67	101.6	101.3	101.5

Home Owners Loan

1 3s 52-44	103.31	103.31	103.31

New York City Bonds

1 3s 80	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1.000	High	Low	2:00
3 AbitibiP&Ps53st	45¼	45¼	45¼
4 Ala Power 3½s 72	103	103	103
19 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107½	107¼	107½
3 Am & For P5s 2030	66	66	66
15 AMIGChem 5½s 49	102¾	102½	102¾
6 Am Int 5½s 49	95¼	95	95
2 Am T&T 3¼s 66	106¾	106⅜	106¾
25 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107	106½	106½
13 Am T&T 3s 56		107½	107½
2 Am T Pdr cv 5s	104	104	104
13 Ang C Nitra deb 67	40¾	40¾	40¾
10 Ann Arbor 4s 95	67¾	67½	67½
1 Ark&MRy B&T 5s 64	100	100	100
5 Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 AT&SF 4s 95	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	90½	90⅝	90½
23 A C Line 1st 4s 62	77⅝	77	77⅜
3 A C Line cit 4s 52	67¾	67½	67½
19 A C Line 4½s 64	62	60	60
13 A C Line 5s 45	99⅛	98¾	98¾
4 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	30½	30½	30½
2 Atl Refin 3s 53	103⅜	103¾	103¾
17 B&O 1st mig 4s st	59½	58½	58½
32 B&O 95 st A	26¾	26¼	26¼
32 B&O 95 st C	31½	31	31¼
24 B&O 2000 st D	26½	26⅛	26½
15 B&O 96 st F	27	26¼	26¼
90 B&O cv 60 st	20¾	20½	20⅝
19 B&O 4s 48	57⅜	57⅛	57¼
18 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	50	49⅝	49⅝
20 B&O S W 50 st	38½	37⅞	38
7 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	57½	57½	57½
35 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Bell TPa 5s 48B	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Ben I Loan 2¾s 56	97	97	97
4 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103	103	103
24 Bost&Me 4½s 70	32½	31¾	32
3 Bost&Me 4s 60	70	70	70
3 Bost&Me 4½s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
18 Buf R&P 57 st	35½	35½	35½
6 Can Nat Ry 4½es 57	107¾	107⅝	107¾
10 Can Pac 5s 54	89⅝	89½	89¾
10 Can Pac 4½s 46	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜
6 Can Pac 4½s 60	85¾	85	85
16 Can Pac 4s perp	69⅝	69¼	69¼
1 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	99½	99½	99½
4 Celanese 3s 55	98½	98½	98½
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	95	95	95
10 Cent of Ga 5s 59 C	5¼	4¾	4¾
11 Cen of Ga 5s 56	16½	16¼	16¼
14 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	55	55	55
9 Cen New Eng 4s 61	72⅝	72¼	72¼
50 Cen Pac 5s 60	53⅝	52	52½
22 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	75¾	75	75¾
5 Cen Pr Thru Sh L 4s 54	69½	69½	69½
10 Cen R R N J 5s 87	17⅝	17¼	17¼
41 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	15½	15¼	15¼
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 C&O 4½s 92	128½	128⅝	128⅝
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	101	101	101
1 C&O 1st 4s 89 R&A	118	118	118
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	101¼	101¼	101¼
72 Chi & Alton 3s 49	19⅛	18	18½
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
1 CB&Q 4s 77	68½	68½	68½
8 CB&Q gen 4s 58	77	76½	76½
9 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	92½	91⅞	92
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	86½	86½	86½
15 Chi & E Ill inc 97	23½	22⅞	22⅞
2 Chi & Erie 5s 82	121	120½	120½
20 ChGtW 1st 4½s 2038	37	36½	36½
21 ChiGtWest 4s 88	67⅞	67	67
3 Chi I&L 5s 47	31½	31	31
5 Chi I&L 5s 66	8¼	8¼	8¼
203 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	15¼	14¾	15
3 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
10 CM&SP 4½s 80 F	48	48	48
2 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	47¼	47¼	47¼
6 CM&SP gen 4s 89	46½	46½	46½
8 Chi&NW 6½s 36	37½	37	37¼
23 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	20¾	20½	20½
23 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	31½	31¼	31⅜
6 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Chi&NW gm 4½s 87	32¼	32¼	32¼
6 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	20¼	20¼	20¼
30 Chi & NW 4s 87	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
11 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	31⅜	31	31
3 Chi & NW 3½s 87	30	29¾	29¾
52 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	14¼	13¾	13¾
19 CRI & P cv 5½s 60	3¼	3¼	3¼
19 CRI & P 4s 88	23¾	22¾	22¾
129 CPI & P rfr 4s 34	13	12¾	13
10 CSL & NO 5s 51	76½	76½	76½
1 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	62¾	62¾	62¾
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	101¾	101¾	101¾
20 Ch & W Ind 4½ 52	94½	94½	94½
6 Childs Co 5s 43	39½	39¼	39¼
1 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
7 Cin Un Term 3¾s 69	110	110	110
19 CCC&StL 4½s 77	47¾	47	47
2 CCC&StL CWM 4s 9	49½	49½	49½
4 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	68	68	68
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s 7C	61	61	61
37 Col & So 4½s 80	20½	19⅝	19¾
6 Columbia G 5s 52 May	85¾	85	85
5 CamlMach inc 69ww	28¼	28¼	28½
25 Comw Ith Ed 3½s 68	110¾	110½	110½
18 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	102⅜	102¼	102¼
13 Crane 2¾s2d0	100½	100½	100⅜
8 CubaNoRy 5½s52rct	30¼	30¼	30¼
5 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	30½	30½	30½
5 Cuba RR 5s 52Rct	33⅓	33⅓	33⅓
8 Dayton P&L 3s 70	105⅞	105¾	105¾
48 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	56	55¼	55¼
25 D & R G 4s 36	17	16⅞	17
6 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	3¼	3	3
42 D & R G West 5s 78	17	16½	17
4 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	30¾	30¾	30¾
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 E Ten VACG cn 5s 56	100½	100½	100½
6 Erie 4½s 57	105	105	105
44 Erie 4½s 2015	47¾	47½	47¾
31 Erie 4s 95	90½	90	90
6 Firestone T&R 3s 61	97¾	97	97¾
15 Fla E Cst 5s 74	10¼	10	10
10 Fonda,J&G2-4s 82fld	3½	3½	3½
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	73	73	73
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s49	96½	96¼	96¼
9 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Gt North 5s 73	95½	95½	95½
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	84½	84½	84½
13 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	97¼	97	97
9 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96½	96	96
6 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	77¾	77¾	77¾
2 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	70	69¼	70
3 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	52¼	52¼	52¼
5 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	110	110	110
12 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	81	80½	81
2 Hoe&Co 1st mtg 444	102½	102?	102½
6 Housatonic 5s 37	87	87	87
12 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	41½	40⅝	40⅝
12 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45?	45⅜	45⅜
57 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	14¾	14½	14½
1 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102	102	102
7 Ill Cen 4s 52	52¼	51½	51½
24 Ill Cen 4s 53	45¼	45	45¼
28 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45¼	45	45
41 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	41	43½	43⅛
12 Ill Cen 5s 55	55	54	54
2 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	56¼	56¼	56⅞
78 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63A	48⅝	48	48¼
19 IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63	43⅜	43	43
5 Inland Stl 3s 61	103½	103½	103½
7 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	17⅞	17½	17½
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	16½	16	16
5 Int Hydro El 6s 44	26	25½	25½
1 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
52 Int T&T 4½s 52	56	55¼	56
117 Int T&T 5s 55	57¼	56⅜	57¼
5 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	44½	44	44
13 K C South 5s 50	69	68¾	68¾
14 K C South 4s 50	63¾	63⅜	63¾
1 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	81½	81½	81½
1 Lac Gas 5s 42	101	101	101
6 Leh & N Y 4s 45	80	80	80
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	78	78	78
4 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	49½	49¼	49¼
9 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	50½	50	50
8 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	40	38¾	39½
22 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	33¾	33	33¾
60 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	31¼	30⅝	31⅛
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
2 Liggett & M 7s 44	112¼	112¼	112¼
13 Long Is rfg 4s 49	94½	94⅛	94⅛
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	94½	94½	94½
16 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	82¾	82½	82½
6 Lou&N 1½s 2003	94½	94	94
2 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	88¾	88¼	88¼
4 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84	84	84
5 Louis & N 3½s 50A	104	103⅞	103⅞
2 L&N A1K&Cin 4s 55	109½	109½	109½
7 Maine Cen 4½s 60	50½	50¼	50¼
5 Market St Ry 5s 452st	90	90	90
1 McKess&Rob3½s 56	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105½	105½	105½
8 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	27¼	27	27
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	65¾	65¾	65¾
5 MSP&SSMarle5s38	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
17 MSP&SSM gtd5s38	12⅞	12¾	12¾
17 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12⅞	12¾	12¾
18 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	35¾	35½	35½
98 M-K-Tex a1 5s 67	16¼	15⅞	16
18 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	31	30½	30½
64 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40½	39¾	39¾
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	29½	29½	29¼
9 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	29¾	29½	29¾
75 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	29¼	29¼	29¾
22 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	29½	29¼	29¼
5 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	29½	29¼	29¼
23 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	29⅝	29¼	29½
5 Mohawk &2Mnl 4s 91	48	47½	47¾
3 MonongahelaRy3½s 66	98½	98¼	98½
7 MonWPa Pub 4½s 65	108	107½	108
15 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104	104	104
2 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	35	35	35
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	37¼	37⅛	37⅛
3 Mount St T&T 3¼s 68	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 NashCha&StL 4s 78	64¾	64¾	64¾
14 Nat2Dairy 3½s 60	104⅝	104¼	104¼
18 Nat Distill 3½s 49	101½	101½	101½
10 Natl Steel 3s 65	103¼	103	103
3 N Enc RR 4s 45	68¼	68¼	68½
1 NO&TexP&C 4½s 61B	123¾	123⅜	123⅜
1 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	78	78	78
5 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	49¼	49¼	49¼
5 NO Tex&M 5½s 54ct	46	46	46
2 NO Tex&M 5s 38A	42	42	42
2 NO Tex&M 5s 35 A ct	41	41	41
5 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	45	45	45
2 NY&Greenwd L5s46	80	80	80
2 NYC rfg 5s 2013	51¼	50	50
71 NYC 4½s 2013 A	45¼	44⅝	44⅝
10 NYC cn 4s 98	45½	48¾	48¾
22 NYC cv 3½s 52	57	56½	56½
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	74	74	74
20 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	55½	56	56
1 NYC&StL 4½s 78 reg	50	50	50
5 NY Chi&St L 6s 50	98¼	98¼	98¼
7 NYChi&StL 5½s 74 A	79	78	78
16 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	64¾	63¾	63¾
1 NY Connect 3½s 65	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 NY Dock cv 5s 47	78	78	78
3 NY G E H&P 4s 49	111¾	111¾	111¾
35 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	39	38½	38⅝
7 NYNH&H cit 6s 490	88¼	88	88¼
2 NYNH&H 4½s 67	38	37¾	37¾
18 NYNH&H 4s 55	32¾	32	32
14 NYNH&H 4s 56	33½	31¾	31¾
20 NY D & W rfg 4s 92	8¾	8¾	8¾
4 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	5⅞	5¾	5¾
3 Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	24¼	24¼	24¼
1 Norf Sou 4½s 96	72¾	72¾	72¾
1 Nor Am Co 4s 80	103½	103½	103½
7½ Nor Pac 6s 2047	64½	63⅜	63⅜
7 No rPac 5s 2047C	55	54	54½
14 NorPac 5s 2047 D	55	5 4½	54½
13 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51¼	49	49
13 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51¼	49	49
35 Nor Pac 4s 97	74½	73	73
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¼	42½	42½
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	41	41	41
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108½	108½	108½
5 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107½	107½	107½
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 OreRR & Nov 4s 46	107½	107¾	107¾
13 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106	105½	105½
5 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	97¼	97¼	97¼
10 Pacif Cst Ls 5s 46	89½	89	89½
2 Pac G & E 3½s 66	107½	107½	107½
2 Pac G G E 3¾s 61	108½	108½	108½
5 Pac G & E 4s 64	112	112	112
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	91½	91½	91½
11 Para Pict 4s 56	99¾	99¾	99¾
8 Pen Oh&Det 4½s 77	102	102	102
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
10 Pen RR gen 5s 68	208½	108½	108½
23 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102½	102¼	102¼
29 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88⅝	88	88
7 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	98¼	98	98
1 Pen RR 4s 48	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Pen RR23¼s 70	91¾	91¾	91¾
39 Pen RR 3¼s 52	86	85⅝	86
11 Pere Marq 4½s 80	61	60½	60½
5 Pere Marq 4s 56	60	60	60
7 PhilBal&W 4½s 77C	109	108½	109
2 Phila Co 4½s 61	94¼	94¼	94¼
15 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9	8⅞	8⅞
7 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	27⅝	27½	27⅝
13 PhillipsPet 1¾s 51	98	97¾	97¾
1 PCC&St L 4½s 77	101	100½	100½
1 Pitts Steel 4½s 50B	97½	97½	97½
6 Pitts & W Va 4½s 58A	61¼	60¾	60¾
15 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	83¾	83½	83½
17 Readg 4½s 97A	77⅜	77	77
2 Readg 4½s 87B	77	77	77
21 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	75	74¾	75
1 Rem Rand 3½s 56	100	100	100
1 Repub Steel 5½s 54	105½	105½	105½
44 Repub Steel 4½s 61	102	102	102
8 Repub Steel 4½s 56	102¼	102	102
10 Rio Gr Junc 5s 39	53	53	53
2 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	50	50	50
22 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	24	23⅜	24
18 St LIM&S 4s P&G 33	73¾	73¼	73¾
10 StLPeo&NW 5s 48	41½	41⅜	41⅝
14 St L S F 5s 50 B	14	13⅝	13⅝
5 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
96 St L S F 4½s 78	15¾	15¼	15½
27 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	15½	15	15⅜
46 St L S F 4s 50 A	13½	13¼	13¼
17 St L SW rfg 5s 90	24	23¾	23¾
2 St L SW 1st 4s 89	78¾	78¾	78¾
3 SA&A Pass 4s 43		100 17-32	100 17-32
83 Seab A L cn 6s 45	9⅛	8½	8⅝
19 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	8	7⅝	8
1 Sea A L 4s 50 st	14¾	14	14¼
2 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3 Sea-AllFla 6s 35 A ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
12 So Bell T&T 3s 79	105½	105½	105½
31 Sou Pac 4½s 68	50	50⅜	51
164 Sou Pac 4½s 81	50⅜	49⅝	50⅛
52 So Pac 4½s 69	50⅜	49⅞	50⅛
40 So Pac rfg 5s 55	66¼	65½	65½
35 So Pac clt 4s 49	60½	59¾	60
46 So Pac 3¾s 46	86¼	85¾	85¾
63 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	53	52½	53⅛
25 So Pac SF'Ter 4s 50	86¼	86½	86½
41 South Ry 6½s 56	90	89½	90
10 South Ry gen 6s 56	85¾	85	85½
13 South Ry cn 5s 94	91	90¼	90⅜
111 South Ry gen 4s 56	65	64½	65
1 So Ry 4s St Lou 51	82½	82½	82½
3 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Spok Int 4½s 1013 A	35	35	35
8 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104	104	104
5 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104¼	104	104¼
3 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Superior Oil 3½s 56	102	102	102
5 Texark&FtSm5½s 50	87½	87¼	87½
7 Tex Corp 3s 65	104½	104½	104½
1 Tex Corp 3s 50	104½	104½	104½
5 Tex & Pac 5s 77 B	66	66	66
28 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	65¾	65⅝	65¾
11 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	65¼	65	65¼
45 Third Ave aj 5s 60	15½	15	15½
4 Third Ave 4s 60	52¾	52½	52½
26 Union Oil Cal 3s 67	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Un Pac 3½s 80	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Un Pac 3½s 70	63¾	96¾	96¾
3 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 U S Steel 7.75s 46	101	101	101
1 U S Steel 2s 48	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Utah P&L 5s 44	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Va Ir C&C 5s 49	71	71	71
4 Virginian Ry 3¼s 66	106½	106½	106½
18 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	86¼	85⅝	85⅝
3 Wabash 5s 80 asd	25½	25½	25½
4 Wabash 4½s 91 wi	36¼	36¼	36¼
40 Wabash 4s 71 wi	78½	78	78⅜
10 Wabash 4s 55	88¼	87½	88
11 Warner Bros 6s 48	100	100	100
7 Warner Bros 6s 41	102	102	102
7 West Shore 4s 2361	43¾	43¼	43¼
4 West Sh 4s 2361	42½	42¼	42¼
3 Westn Md 4s 52	87½	87	87
17 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	27¾	27	27
8 West Un 5s 51	85⅞	85¼	85¼
3 West Un 5s 60	83	82½	82½
8 West Un 4½s 50	83½	83¼	83¼
3 West El&Mfg 2¼s 51	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	103	103	103
3 Wilson & Co 4s 55	106	105¾	105¾
8 Wis Cen 4s 49	44½	42½	42½
17 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	29	28½	28½
3 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 Young S&T 3¼s 60	99¼	99¼	99¼

Foreign Bonds

5 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	70	70	70
17 Argentine 4½s 48	91	91	19
28 Australia 5s 57	60	60	60
1 Australia 4½s 56	57	57	57
2 Brazil 8s 41	31	31	31
5 Brazil 6½s 26-57	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
5 Brazil 6½s 27-57	28¼	28¼	28¼
2 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	63	63	63
2 Buen A 4¼s 76	63½	63½	63½
1 Canada 5s 52	101½	101½	101½
2 Canada 4s 60	105½	105½	105½
10 Chile MtPass61asd	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
20 Chile MtBk5-25Sasd	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1 Chile MtgBk6s61asd	15¾	15¾	15¾
3 Chile MtgBk6s62asd	15½	15¼	15¼
6 Chile 7s 42 asd	17	17	17
4 Chile 7s 42 asd	17	17	17
6 Chile 6s 60	18	18	18
12 Chile 6s 60 asd	17	16¾	16¾
5 Chile 6s 61 Jan	18	18	18
15 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	17	16½	16½
5 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	16½	16½	16½
5 Chile 6s 62 asd	16¾	16¾	16¾
21 Colomb 3s 70	36	35¾	35¾
1 Copenhag 5s '52	27	27	27
5 Copenhag 4½s '53	26	25⅞	26
20 Denmark 6s '42	43½	42	43½
2 Denmark 4½s '62	33¾	33	33¾
10 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	9	9	9

General Classified

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG women to learn nursing in sanatorium for students of Christian Science; compensation while learning. THE CLENMONT HOME, Inc., 72 Woodland Ave., Columbus, O.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 3371 Lake Avenue — Three-room apartment; heated. Charlotte 1873.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—2-room unfurn. suite; insulated; heat, light, cont. hot water, furn.; fireplace, kitchenette, 1 min. to trans. bus, women pref.; refs. required. PAR. 0790.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, Hotel Hemenway—2 rooms; June 1st over Labor Day, grand piano; frigidaire light housekeeping; 2 ladies preferred. Box F-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C., 57th St. at 7th Ave.—THE OSBORNE—Attractive room with fine private, modern bath adjacent; $40 a month.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 52 Rush St.—Three rms. in private house; $36; all improvements including gas, electric; adults only; near surface cars. B. M. T. (Williamsburg Section). McGaw.

APARTMENTS WANTED

MARRIED COUPLE, members Principia faculty, wish to rent small furnished apartment in New York City during Columbia summer session, July 1-Aug. 15. Address D. ANDREWS, 8539 Page, St. Louis, Mo.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FORGET GAS RATIONING
Vacation at Oakwood Isles on Sound. Bus from New Rochelle, N. Y., Station to entrance at Post Road and Le Fevre Lane. 2 to 6 room cottages, furnished or unfurnished, $150 to $300; late season. Cross bridge to office on property.

FOR RENT

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—12-room rooming house completely furnished and rented; rent $75 per month. 751 Quincy St. Bushwick section.

LARGE, ATTRACTIVE SPACE
IN NANTUCKET INN, NANTUCKET, MASS. Suitable for gift shop or lending library (could be shared by both) or other attractive business. MRS. KENNETH VEO
54 Kirkstall Road Newtonville, Mass.

SUBLET—Six rooms or less, furnished; private home; June 15 to Sept. 15. Richmond Hill, N. Y. Vi. 7-1606.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman who prefers good home rather than high wages. Write (Mrs.) Grace E. Morehouse, Southwick, Mass.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER; adults; country; permanent, attrac., kindly home; moderate salary. Box H-13, Suite 1550, 500 5th Av., N.Y.C.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FURNISHED home on beautiful St. Lucie River; Stuart, Fla.; centrally located; 9 rms., 2 baths, garage; landscaped; price $9000; terms. Phone Belmont 3774-W mornings.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—6-rm. house, perfect condition; 1st floor lavatory. Unusually convenient transportation; restricted section; $8,000. Mo. 8-4859.

HOUSES FURNISHED

WABAN, MASS.—For rent, 7-room single, garage, near trans.; available June 1 to Sept. 1. $80 per mo. Call BIG. 0331.

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—For rent, summer or longer, small 6-rm. house; nice garden; convenient bus or train; reasonable. Larch. 2-1227 or write 15 Dean Place.

HOUSES TO LET

7 ROOM HOUSE—Furnished, porches; half block from Compo Beach. Mrs. Flora Goosill, 42 Weed Hill Ave., Springdale, Conn.

PAYING GUESTS

BLAIR LODGE, WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y.—OPEN all year, resident, overnight, and week-end guests; ideal for rest and study; modern, oil heat; commuting on South Shore, 27 miles from New York. Management MRS. JANET CUBY, Wantagh 1578.

CRAIGMOUNT-in-the-CATSKILLS—For rest and study, Christian Scientists preferred. Address Mrs. Charlotte Craigen, Woodstock, N. Y.

MAPLELAWN—In the beautiful Litchfield Hills and lake country; lovely modern home on 135 acre estate welcomes you for week-ends or longer; train and bus service; advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. MRS. F. H. SMITH, New Preston, Conn.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Delightful rooms, with meals; home atmosphere, good cooking; near station; porch available; references required. 220 Prospect Avenue, Mo. 8-3359.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—THE KNOLLS INN—Delightful place to live; best foods, private baths; parking, reasonable. 72 Elm Avenue.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Milford, N. H., 5-acre farm, one mile out, 8-room modern house; good condition; $8000. Box A-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER RENTALS

CAPE COD, Centerville, on the water—5-room COTTAGE complete furnishings. For further information write MRS. MARY D'ARCY, 48 Aberdeen Place, ST. LOUIS, MO.

SOUTHERN VERMONT
Beautiful mountains; ideal climate for children; spacious house (6 baths); play house; ice house; garage; horse stalls; supplies delivered; hire horses—save gas for longer trips. Write Box 163, Lincoln, Mass.

BROOKLINE, Beacon St.—Attrac. furn. 7-rm. apt.; 1st floor; cool; restricted; ex. trans.; near Boston line. Call LONg. 6947.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

WANTED—Return load from Florida or en route.
WM. McDONALD & CO.
79 Dartmouth Street, Boston Com. 3388

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—In attractive home; conveniently located; delicious food. Call Aspinwall 8243.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., W. 88th—Large, light, attractive. Business girl or woman; privileges; only guest. MISS HEFFNER, SC 4-7700, Extension 11-A.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Desirable location; quiet, cool, every convenience, all transportation; near park, church. CO. 5-9355.

N. Y. C.—Columbia neighborhood; two delightful rooms, one private shower, other semi-priv. bath. AC 2-8108 mornings, for appointment.

SUMMER BOARD

FIRE ISLAND, L. I.—On Bay, near ocean; reached by train and ferry; 47 miles from N. Y. C.; quiet and restful home; expansive view. Write Box M-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

THE BAY HOUSE, Orient, Long Island, N. Y. Keep active and happy in a refined family hotel; boating, bathing, rest, recreation; Long Island Railroad to Greenport, free car to hotel; excellent home cooked food, no bar; $4.00 day. Decoration week end.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded home for those needing rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, 80 Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Baldwin 7705.

HELP WANTED

PHOTOGRAPHER, expert retoucher, male or female, good on small heads; steady position. Materne Studio, 140 48th St., Union City, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED PORTER for restaurant; white or colored; Christian Scientist preferred. Call Hancock 7183 (Boston, Mass.)

MAN wanted for work on dairy farm located on Lake Champlain in northern Vermont; mechanized throughout; 500 acres; herd of 100 cows; man preferred interested in Christian Science, not subject to immediate draft, experienced in caring for milk cows; opportunity to do constructive work with good pay and excellent home conditions. R. D. LAWYER, care of Stiliphen Farm, R. F. D., Swanton, Vermont.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GARDEN CITY, N. Y.—Capable white woman, Christian Scientist preferred, general housework, 1-7, 5 days; plain cook; good disposition; refs.; stay 2 nights a week with children if asked. Garden City 3673.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

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GOOD housekeeper and driver available for work anywhere. Write F. H. L., General Delivery, Jersey City, N. J.

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LIFE • THEFT • ACCIDENT
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Local Classified (Continued)

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Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
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We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets.
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Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired, Fully Insured
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Trafalgar 7-6000

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NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

COLORelated FASHIONS
READ'S

EASE YOUR DAY
THE LAUNDRY WAY
MODEL LAUNDRY
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STAY-AT-HOME SUMMER
So why not let us help you make staying at home a treat? We have all the comforts and luxuries for summering at home.
HOWLAND'S

FOSTER-BESSE
956 Main Street
Tropical Worsted Suits, $22.50
Gera Gabardine Suits, $32.50
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$1.95 to $3.50

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Tennis Rackets and Supplies
Air Pressure Restringing
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325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

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At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1943
TIRES—GASOLINE
LUBRICATION

CRAIG ELECTRICAL CO.
Radios and Electrical Appliances
Smith Building
289 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 3130

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
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262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

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KNABE GRAND
Official Piano of the Metropolitan Opera Co.
$755
Watkins Bros., Inc.
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Oriental and American Rugs
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Specializing in
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The Harvey & Lewis Co.
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FOR A COMPLETE LINE OF
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
Buy at
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Ladies' SUMMER SHOES
by PARAMOUNT
Whites • Linens • Reds
(Hooligan Kicks—high styles with low heels)
James Lawrence & Son
197 TRUMBULL STREET

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BEAT the HEAT
with
WHITE
Enna Jetticks
America's smartest walking shoes—
$5.00 to $6.50

BESSE BOYNTON STORE

ADAM STRAW HATS
$1.69 — $2.55 — $3.45
STOCKWELLS

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Your "Best Bet" for Lasting Protection
MASTER-MIXED
HOUSE PAINT
Top Quality at Sears Savings!
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
Middletown, Conn.

CONROY'S
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
We have been serving Readers of The Christian Science Monitor for many years.
364 MAIN STREET

Star Cleaning and Dyeing Co.
510 Main Street (Rear)
Telephone 2524
Delivery Service Let us serve you

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at **Raphael's**
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

THE PORTER & DYSON CO
Diamonds Watches
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
54 MAIN TEL. 325

CONNECTICUT — NEW BRITAIN (Continued)

FUR STORAGE
Will Preserve Your Furs
PHONE 2989 NOW
CONNECTICUT FURRIERS
NEW BRITAIN

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
79 WEST MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP.
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices: 96 W. Main St., 398 Main St., 1060 Main St.—Newington, Conn.
Plant: 415 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2318 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

'blue coal' CITIES SERVICE Koppers Coke
Petroleum Products
FREE HEATING SERVICE
BENEDICT & CO., Inc.
135 Temple Street 8-6131

A. D. RIDINGER & SON
Groceries—Meats
Vegetables—Fruits
Delivery Service PHONES 8-5112 8-5113
524 STATE STREET

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St., Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

"JOHN"
Your Hairdresser
Individuality in Permanent Waving
39 Center Street 5-4322

Painting and Decorating
Charles L. Fisher
60 COLONIAL BOULEVARD
West Haven, Conn., Phone 9-2738

WEST HAVEN Trucking Company
Padded Vans for
MOVING
We Store Household Goods
435 Congress Avenue 6-0343

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN *Engravers*
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
EMERSON & ELWOOD
43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to
Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL and FUEL OIL
Masons' Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St.
Tel. 6-4421 Tel. 6-4431

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

FRANKEL'S
Smart Spring Styles
for Juniors—Misses—Women
Charge Account Service
115 Washington Street So. Norwalk

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

CONNECTICUT — STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7838 1 to 6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

THE VICK REALTY CO.
Insurance of All Kinds
Real Estate
135 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

GATEWAY INDIVIDUAL
Stamford's Finest
LAUNDRY
STAMFORD 3-3121—ENTERPRISE 5000
Dry Cleaning—Rug Cleaning—Fur Storage

FUEL SERVICE — WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING — HOME SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
885 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405, Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
NOW IS THE TIME!
to get the requisites for moth extermination.
Cedarized Boxes and Bags
in the most approved makes.
EXPELLO in the different forms.
LARVEX Mothproofs Clothes, Furniture and Rugs

HIT STYLES!
Cotton Frocks for Spring
All fast color—definitely styled up-to-the-minute.
We have your size, $2.98 to $5.98
The Miller & Peck Co.

Tune in to Station WBRY and Listen to
Joan Windsor
who will present news of interest to women every morning at 10:30 o'clock.
Windsor Curtain Shop
Dial 3-1109 127 Bank Street

Don't Give Up the Suit!
We have a complete selection of cool summer suits, so don't desert your old standby because it's getting warm.
Sugenheimers
61 BANK STREET

Our First Line of Offense
The line before the War Bond Window
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies. Chamber Music. Operas. Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ
MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Lexington 3732

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

• *For Smart Styles*
• *For Foot Comfort*
WEAR
TREADEASY SHOES
WHITNEY'S

René
FRENCH HAIR STYLIST
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State Street Dial 5-5515

"CORRECT ATTIRE for Men and Boys"
McMANUS & RILEY
51 State Street

FILL YOUR BIN NOW
with HI-TEST ANTHRACITE
and Be Warm Next Winter
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.

UNUSUAL WEDDING FLOWERS
Danker
121 No. Pearl St. Phone 3-4238

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

NEW YORK — ALBANY (Continued)

JUVENILE FASHIONS
WE FEATURE
BABY KALI-STEN-IKS
All Seamless Shoe from $3.25 up
Burgess Juvenile Shoe Shop
26 MAIDEN LANE DIAL 4-5911

FAMILY LAUNDRY SERVICE
PILLOW SANITIZING
CURTAIN REFINISHING
RUG CLEANING
DOMESTIC—ORIENTAL
BLANKET WASHING
NEW BINDINGS
Get the Killip Quality
PHONE 5-3311

AUBURN

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

MARIAN MARGARET
ICE CREAM STORE
Sodas — Sundaes
Light Lunches
7 South Street Auburn, N. Y.

TRAUB'S FURNITURE STORE
40-46 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.

Sheet Metal—Roofings
Mill Supplies--Plumbing--Heating
Hardware--Housewares
Smith & Pearson, Inc.
Phone 21 AUBURN, N. Y.

In Auburn
It's
THE BIG STORE

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
6-10 Garden Street Phone 150
TIRE REPAIRING VULCANIZING RETREADING
Complete Car Service—Modern Equipment

READY-TO-WEAR
for Women and Children
Travel and Sport Clothes for Decoration Day Week End
REEDS
107 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

STEVEN'S BEAUTE SALON
Phone 3316
217-218 Metcalf Building

LEONARD & WARRICK
Best Lehigh Coal
24½ GENESEE STREET
Auburn, New York

Quality for Men
Clothing—Shirts—Ties
Shoes—Hats—Sportswear
"EGBERTS"
Auburn

BALDWIN

THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Delicious
Pies — Cakes — Pastry
82 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

IT'S NEW IT'S DELICIOUS IT'S GOOD FOR YOU
NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

BAY SHORE

Freedman's Hardware Store
Garden and Beach Furniture and Beach Umbrellas
TELEPHONE BAY SHORE 20

BAY SHORE—Babylon

FERRARO'S FOOD MARKET
Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Ship Chandler
Prime Meats—Fruits—Vegetables—Dairy Products
PHONES BABYLON 329-330
6-10 EAST MAIN STREET

BAY SHORE—Islip

ISLIP COAL & FEED COMPANY
"You'll Like Our Weigh"
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Phones: Bay Shore 1139, Islip 1122

NEW YORK — BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Great Array of Play Shoes for Leisure Hours
All colors, with leather, rubber and rope soles.
Mexican Huaraches (imported) at 2.95
Play Shoes 2.85-5.00
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

RIGHT NOW
is the time to buy your coal. Coal is cheaper now than in the Fall. 5 months to pay on the budget plan.
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

You Will Stay Home
more this summer so prepare to make your home attractive with garden and porch furniture and accessories for lawn parties and picnics. You'll find a grand assortment
at McLEAN'S
CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
• Grade A Milk
• Grade A Guernsey Milk
• Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
• Cloverdale Ice Cream
Phone Bing 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours: Daily. Telephone: Bronxville 2-3531.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOBLIN'S
for
Electrical Appliances, Ranges, Wall Paper
Paints and Hardware
94 Kraft Avenue

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251
QUAKER STATE

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

hilda mansfield's
Owner and Manager
★ Tea Room — Restaurant ★
Excellent Meals
DINNERS 75c and 95c
SUNDAY DINNER $1.00
LUNCHEON 40c-60c
20 Studio Arcade Bronxville 2-4288

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
68 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 2-0310

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Drive In and Save On
LAUNDRY—CLEANING
at
BRACE-McGUIRE
CLEANERS • LAUNDERERS
4 STORES
• 3130 Main at Custer
• 40 High Near Main
• 384 Elmwood near Summer
• Parkridge corner Kensington
PHONE GArfield 0078

AAA COAL & COKE CO.
READING
Reading Laundered
COAL
Every Ton Guaranteed
Fireplace and Furnace
WOOD
Phone HU. 1580

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Moved to more attractive quarters where we can serve you better. Now at
Gates Circle Apts.
Tel. Lin. 5410 1306 Delaware Avenue

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2310 for Service

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK — CORTLAND

Kem-Tone
H. C. MUNSON
Phone 624 108 Main St.

CORTLAND—HOMER

MAXSON & STARIN
blue coal
the answer to your fuel problem.
In Cortland: 43 E. Court St.
In Homer: Grove Street
Phone Homer or Cortland 52

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(In the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

FAR ROCKAWAY

DAVID'S SHOES
1009 CENTRAL AVENUE
New Summer Showing
Also Combinations
Our Prices $3.98 to $5.98
SOME HIGHER PRICED
Opp. Columbia Theatre F. R. 7-2139

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst
Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.
Cedarhurst Woodmere
Far Rockaway

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8866. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F.T.D. Flowers by Wire
Baier Lustgarten Florist, Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Thea. Ind. 3-4444 and 4445
Member of L. I. Master Plumbers Ass'n
Agents for Bethlehem-Doe Oil Burners

Bradstone PLUMBING & HEATING
135-18 37th Avenue
Office Phone FL. 3-6500-6501
Night Phone FL. 9-6555

We Specialize in
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
SLIP COVERS
D. R. ANTONIUS
Interior Decorator
136-13 Roosevelt Ave. IN. 3-4212

FLUSHING—Bayside

For Better Garden Work
ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Landscaping Done Anywhere
No job too large or too small
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St. Bayside 9-6450

FLUSHING—Whitestone

O. H. TROTMAN
PITTSBURGH PAINTS HARDWARE
GARDEN SUPPLIES
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. Fl. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone, Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

Shelbourne Garage
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
Esso
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1279
BO. 8-1116 Est. 1926

FRED'S RADIO SHOP
Sales—Service
Radio—Electrical Appliances
107-22 CONTINENTAL AVENUE

FREEPORT

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
25 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2820
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Personalized Permanents
GUSTAVE
Hairdressing
31 W. MERRICK ROAD, FREEPORT, N. Y.
TEL. FREEPORT 5875 for appointment

Braithwaite
Commercial Stationer
FOUNTAIN PENS
Waterman—Sheaffer—Parker
30 Church St., Freeport, N. Y.
Tel. Freeport 2456

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE

Burton Insurance Agency
Insurance Surety Bonds
Real Estate
Phone 2212 7 South Main Street

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating
Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

COWLES BROWN CO.
9 N. Main Street

THE NEW FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK
All White and Brown and White are here
CHARLES W. BROOKINS
60 N. MAIN STREET

GREAT NECK

UHLEMANN'S BAKE SHOP
We Specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes
56 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 1960

MURPHY'S Storage Warehouse
Moving—Shipping—Packing
Fireproof Vaults
Phone Great Neck 549

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

JULIUS
Your Hairdresser
Custom Permanent Waving
Great Neck 1090 8 Third Street

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANKLIN·SHOPS INC
Greater Long Island's Department Store
HEMPSTEAD NEW YORK
Tel. Hempstead 4900 Jamaica 6-0706
Floral Park 610 Lynbrook 516
Freeport 516 Manhasset 206
Fieldstone 3-0611

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp. Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

H. Blumberg & Sons, Inc.
Garden Supplies ● Tools
Hardware ● Paints
Linoleum ● Housewares
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000
Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*

SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 FRONT STREET

LYONS & PETZINER
Fully Equipped Drug Store
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
FREE DELIVERY
308 Front Street (opposite Main)
Hempstead 7317
Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468

Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

GLASS, MIRRORS, PICTURE FRAMING
For All Purposes
HEMPSTEAD GLASS CO.
305 Front Street Hempstead 1034

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 8911 Hempstead 635
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

NEW YORK

ITHACA

Watches for Graduation

Gruen	$27.50 to $55.00
Longines	$44.00 to $75.00
Elgin	$27.50 to $55.00
Girard Perregaux	$33.75 to $60.00
Mimo	$14.75 to $35.00
Wittnauer	$30.00 to $40.00

R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
Jewelers

Care will save your tires.
Get Goodyear Tire Life Extension Service at
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Phone 2128

ATWATER'S Grocers
111 E. State Street
Phone 2761

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: HA. 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shelley's FOR **Arrow** SHIRTS
We're an exclusive Arrow Agency with the most complete line of Arrow Shirts on Long Island.
37-16 82ND ST. HA. 9-3997

Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700
Established 1895
LENIHAN Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4388
ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED
PHONE FOR SERVICE

NEMETH'S QUALITY MEATS

7622 ROOSEVELT AVE. NEwtown 9-0437

Queens Retail Furrier
BILL SITOKAS
Fur Storage
ESTAB. 1928
Repaired *Restyled*
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0429

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
8101A 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8068

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.
95-08 63RD DRIVE, REGO PARK

BALDWIN'S FOOD MARKET, Inc.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food. Groceries and Vegetables
DELIVERY SERVICE
84-02 Northern Blvd. NE. 9-0781, 6782, 6783

FRED G. **KELLEY** INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV 9-5000

Free Delivery
LIDO SHOE REPAIR
Reasonable Prices
High Grade Material Used
HAT CLEANING and SHOE SHINE PARLOR
77-06a 37TH AVENUE Across from School

JAMAICA

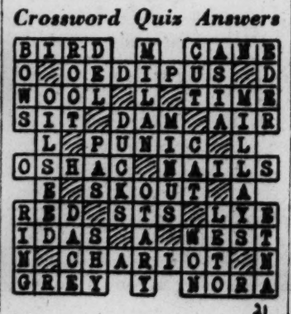
Tel. Jamaica 6-3520 Eve. Appointments

ROSE RAY Beauty Shoppe
Formerly of Hollywood
Beauty Culture Complete
88-17 Merrick Road (166th Street)

Our Splendid Assortment of DRESSES and COATS
For Misses and Women
Sizes up to 52. Also half sizes.
No charge for alterations.
FREDERICK'S
89-59A 165th Street
No connection with any store anywhere

NOW is the time to put your FURS in COLD STORAGE
John Lee CREATIVE FURRIERS
Republic 9-0400 89-07 164th St., Jamaica

Crossword Quiz Answers



NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN

SUMMER TOYS for Girls and Boys
BIGELOW'S Jamestown, N. Y.
Get Ready for Summer Fun with Play Togs from NELSON'S
Dept. Store of Specialty Shops

KENMORE

Kenmore Boot Shop
Treadeasy Shoes *for Women*
Health Spot Shoes *for Men*
Simplex Flexies *for Children*
2870 Delaware Avenue RI. 2064

Macloth & Hafert *Jewelers*
DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5894

LARCHMONT

U. H. KOROGLIAN & CO.
COMPLETE RUG SERVICE
CALL LARCHMONT 2-0429
Cleaning - Dyeing - Storage
138 Boston Post Rd. Larchmont, N. Y.

LYNBROOK

Theatre Beauty Shoppe

Artistic Beauty Culture in all its Branches
341 Merrick Rd.
Lynbrook 2245

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
38 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS *Pharmacy*
Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein, Revlon, Old Spice, Chanel, Coty Lentheric, Matchabelli
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Fuel Oils, Building Materials
Stone, Gravel, Cement
Electric Refrigerators
Washing Machines
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE
161 East Boston Post Road

Ditman's
SMART CORSETRY
SKILLFUL FITTING
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
232 Mamaroneck Avenue

MANHASSET

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4— Sales ● And ● Service Telephone Manhasset —4

Wright Hardware
MANHASSET
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-0219 9-1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
"Service That Satisfies"
CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
10 N. Second Avenue
Mo-8-3070—9225

FRED C. ROSCHER
Stationery
Greeting Cards
Corona Typewriters
19 FOURTH AVENUE

FINE MILLINERY
At Popular Prices
GRAY HAT SHOPPES
42 4TH AVENUE

DAVE WEISBERGER, Inc.
We Carry
MATRIX TRUARCH COLLEGEBRED
SHOES
FLORSHEIM and KENMORE for Men
30 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE
Branch 1013 Westchester Avenue, Bronx

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 2-7318, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Guaranteed **PIANO** *Tuning*
BAUMER

MARTIN SHOP
Upholstery
Curtains, Draperies
Slip Covers
Venetian Blinds
Estimates Cheerfully Given
NEw Rochelle 2-3187
388 North Avenue

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
562 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Westchester Gift Shop
Interior Decorators
Silver, China
Glassware
Novelties, Furniture
610 MAIN STREET

KOMAR ELECTRIC COMPANY
We CALL FOR AND DELIVER BY BICYCLE
ALL SORTS OF SMALL JOBBING AND REPAIRING OF ELECTRICAL APPARATUS
313 North Ave.
NEW ROCHELLE 2-2799

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
56 DIVISION STREET NEW ROCHELLE

For Smart Corsetry
LA ROSE SHOPPE
All well-known brands. All corsets fitted. No charge for alterations.
525 MAIN ST. Tel. N. R. 2-3582

ARTHUR F. OLSEN, PIANOS, Inc.

ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.
"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1170
490 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SOMERS & CONZEN COAL CORP.
756 3rd AVE. 64th & 7th AVE.
SO. 8-3700 SH. RD. 8-7878
Brooklyn, N. Y.

VACUUM OUTLET STORES

Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners
—Repair Service
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave.
BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
5 Snyder Ave., nr. Brooklyn Edison

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Manhattan

Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
CIRCLE MARKET
145 Columbus Ave., New York City ENdicott 2-2791-2
944 Montague St., Brooklyn MAin 4-9008-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled

No Need to Shop Around for a Permanent

JIMMY HAIRDRESSER
at your service
33 West 42nd St. — Rm. 1019
Tel. LO. 5-5511 Open 10-7
RE 2-5490 Estab. 1837

Watson & Co JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

Wolfman's DEPARTMENT STORE
S. W. Corner Broadway and 110th St.
COTTON DRESSES
in Women's and Misses' Sizes
AC. 2-8245

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

ST. GEORGE

Orange Restaurant
144 Bay Street, St. George

Under New Management
Ph. Gib. 7-1472
Andre van Borgen, Prop.

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
MAIN OFFICE
Castleton and Taylor Sts., W. New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave.
Port Richmond

NIAGARA FALLS

Frigler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM

Tel. Mo. 8-9696
Chas. Rockwell & Co., Inc.
WILLIAM W. FULLER, Mgr.
Fertilizers—Lawn Seeds
Peat Moss—Top Soil—Lime
400 N. MacQueston Parkway
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Tel. PELHAM 8-2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT. General Electric Appliances, Ironz, Clocks. Philco Radios, Weaver Aluminum Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters

Burgh & McHugh
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

PORT CHESTER

Complete Assortment of
LADIES' COTTON DRESSES
in one and two pieces
at moderate prices.
Sizes 9-15, 12-20, 38-52
Kaplan's
DEPARTMENT STORE 36-40 N. Main St.
It's Stylish and Economical to Wear
COTTONS
in one or two pieces for Junior Miss, Misses and Women
LILLIAN SHOP
227 Westchester Avenue

NEW YORK

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

POUGHKEEPSIE

HARRYS
Fashions for Young Folks
252-254 MAIN STREET

PLAY CLOTHES for BOYS and GIRLS
Large variety of wear proof and wash proof fabrics

Pick up the phone and call 2500 Poughkeepsie. Ask for
LUCY LUCKEY
She will personally fill your orders and give them prompt and careful attention.
Luckey Platt & Company

G. Schlude's Sons
The FURNITURE STORE
SINCE 1872
Phone 368 150-152 Main Street

FRIEDMAN'S
● ARCH PRESERVER SHOES for Men and Women
● DR. M. W. LOCKE SHOES
● KALI-STEN-IK SHOES for Children
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
288 Main St., Poughkeepsie Tel. 2416

VAN DYK
H. Witsork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

It's going to be a **STAY-AT-HOME SUMMER** and **WALLACE'S** is prepared to make it a pleasant summer for you.
WALLACE CO.
Summer Frocks
by JOAN MILLER, McKETTRICK, DORSA
Sold Exclusively at the
WINDSOR DRESS SHOPPE
372 Main Street

ARTCRAFT PRESS
PAUL E. HANKINSON
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
22 Barclay St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

For Good Food
VISIT
The French Pastry Shop
370 Main Street
Quality Baking
Home Made French Ice Cream

QUEENS VILLAGE

FAYS *Scientific Corseting*
Hosiery *Gloves*
Lingerie *Sportswear*
216-13 JAMAICA AVENUE

Mueller's Confectionery
W. BUCHHOLZ, Prop.
QUALITY
Home-Made Candies and Ice Cream
220-07 Jamaica Avenue Tel. HOllis 5-1963

Domestic Paint Co.
Wallpaper—Art Supplies
214-71 JAMAICA AVE., QUEENS VILLAGE
89-61 165TH ST., JAMAICA

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-8153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Phone Vi. 9-8360
The Smart Shop
Millinery
OUR ONLY STORE
106-13 Jamaica Avenue
Bet. 106th and 107th Streets

KARGMAN'S SPRING SALE!
MIRRORS — PICTURES
COLUMBIA VENETIAN BLINDS
WINDOW SHADES
104-21 Jamaica Ave. CL. 3-1600

Martin A. Meyer, Jr., Co.
Devoe House Paint
Picture Framing
Myrtle Ave., Corner 117th St.
Tel. VIrginia 9-1966

Established 30 Years Virginia 9-8376
TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose
—Mallory Hats—
And Other Nationally Known Brands
JAMAICA and MYRTLE AVENUES

NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

VIRGINIA 7-5656
J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS *Kem-Tone*
Let us demonstrate the NEW Miracle Wall Finish

SPRINGER'S
Ladies' Accessories also Men's Wear
116-16 JAMAICA AVENUE

Serve America On Active Feet
Defense Shoes By Walk-Over

Tolley's
115-15 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners Receptions Banquets
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 9-2300

ONA'S BEAUTY SALON

Feather Haircut
The feather bob is a lovely, wearable hair fix that fits perfectly into busy life.
117-09 Hillside Ave.
RKO Theatre Bldg. Vir. 9-3466

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

For Smartness and Comfort
TREADEASY
WILBUR COON
MATRIX SHOES
$6.95 up
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 Jamaica Ave. VI. 7-2354

RIDGEWOOD

Phone Hegeman 3-2033 Established 1900
Fred. Stadtmuller
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY
5744 Myrtle Avenue
Between Weirfield and Centre Streets
Ridgewood, N. Y.

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Glenwood 3566. Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dividend Paying
INSURANCE
F. BERNET LEIST
133 CLINTON AVE. SO.
Stone 159—Monroe 5089-J
Fire—Auto—Marine

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

Wellington Potter
INSURES ANYTHING INSURABLE
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
Rochester New York
STONE 7384

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S at Court
Call or Write

20 years of fair dealing
EAST SIDE AUTO PARTS
New and used replacement PARTS
Cars bought for dismantling
545 Broadway Monroe 6930

SPRING HOUSE
2061 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon 12 to 2 Dinner 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 5
Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc.

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
438 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 681-683

Bartholomay
PASTEURIZED
MILK—CREAM
Phone—MAIN 6520

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
965 Monroe Ave. Monroe 2020

J. E. Thompson CORSETIERE
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8162
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3737

HERMAN BROWN

Men's Wear
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 No. Park Ave. RVC 2340

SCARSDALE

New Cottons for Summer

Cotton chambrays in gay and becoming colors. Red, blue, green, beige. Sizes 12-20.
Only $2.98
Mead's—Scarsdale
Popham Road Scarsdale, N. Y.

PLUMBING ● HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2300 NITE CALL 994

MARGARET TITCOMB
Save Gas . . . Save Time
Save Effort—Save Money
(Let Mrs. Titcomb help you with your summer wardrobe)
TOWER CIRCLE SCARSDALE 3742

G·W·MERRELL
HARDWARE
FERTILIZER, BURPEE SEEDS
CHAMBERS' RANGES
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
11 SPENCER PLACE

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 2000, W. P. 2000

SCHENECTADY

QUALITY HOUSE PAINTS *and* **Distinctive Domestic WALLPAPERS**
WM. S. WRIGHT
1032 State Street Telephone 6-4092

Barneys *for* CHILDREN'S WEAR

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

ST. ALBANS

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER, Inc.
FIRE and AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
200-19 Linden Blvd. Lorraine 8-2027
ST. ALBANS, N. Y.
Whatever your insurance needs, we can supply them or give counsel.

SYRACUSE

ROOFING
GUARANTEED WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIALS
E. F. WILLIAMS
ROOFING—SIDING
FREE ESTIMATES Phone 5-3702
207 W. FAYETTE STREET

E. A. HOLZWARTH
Groceries, Meats and Vegetables
Tel. 6-2121 1004 Lancaster Ave.
MONARCH FOODS

Home Food Co.
Cafeteria and Bakery
118 S. Salina

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $.....for.....year or.....months, beginning with the current issue.

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NAME.....
STREET and NUMBER.....
CITY and STATE.....
MC-5

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

F. H. EBELING
219 So. Warren Street
Can Supply Seeds and all things needed for
DECORATION DAY
Farm, Dairy, Poultry and Pets
PHONE 2-7226
Ask for Catalogue Est. 1868
Syracuse, N. Y.

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

BROWN BROS. HARDWARE & PAINT
CORPORATION
TWO STORES
S. SALINA AT BRIGHTON
SOUTH AVE. AT BRIGHTON

Barnes Flower Shop
205 E. Jefferson St. Tel. 2-2167

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

HARPER METHOD
HAIR DRESSING
Expert Care of Hair, Skin and Hands
GRACE M. SCUTT
Clark Music Building Tel. 2-2775

Roth Jewelry Co.
121 East Washington Street
Hamilton—Elgin Watches
Registered Jeweler A. G. S.

TROY

Established 1900
Dixon Bros.—Milk
Dairy and Poultry Products of the Highest Quality
Ph. 1166W—N210 R. D. 2, No. Troy

MARY A. KELLY SHOP
MARTHA A. GRATTAN
Corsets, Brassieres, Lingerie. Specializing in correct fittings and style garments.
Weed Bldg., 409 Fulton Street
TELEPHONE TROY 590

Dependable Furs
Misses' and Women's Apparel
Lord + Tann
404 Fulton Street

Miss Jane M. Bennett
FEYL'S HAT SHOP
81 Fourth Street
Opposite Proctor's Theater

UTICA

Summer Sportswear
Clothes you'll work in, play in—in fact live in! Slack sets, slacks, shorts, culottes and sweaters from our Sports Shop, all designed for your summer comfort.
J. B. WELLS & SON CO.

PITTSBURGH WALLHIDE
in Colors approved by
Colonial Williamsburg Incorp.
Redecorate with lasting beauty. Use Authentic Approved Colors
Paint—Paper—Glass for every purpose
Gurley-Comstock Corp.
14 Elizabeth St. Phone 4-5175

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-8113 625 EAGLE ST

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Gifts
Leather Goods
Books
Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

WATERTOWN

Phone 949 419 Clay Street
MISS WILFREDA'S
Beauty Salon
FREDERICS PERMANENTS
Perfect Service in Quiet Comfort
Wilfreda Irene Munk

NEW YORK

WATERTOWN
(Continued)

ALL-OUT
For a Summer of Sun
No ration card needed . . . just come to Empsall's for the outdoor furniture that will give your home the "ALL-OUT" signal for sun and for fun!
Empsall's

WHITE PLAINS

'Fashionable Cottons'
One and two-piece models
$3.98 to $10.98
Dorothy Stein
Mamaroneck Avenue at Post Road

"Soldier, Sailor and Marine, Want a Bride That is a Dream"
Specializing in Formal and Informal Weddings
L. A. Schulman
White Plains, N.Y.
181 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Projansky's
COLD FUR STORAGE
Vaults on Our Premises
$2 Minimum Charge for Fur Coats
146 EAST POST RD. W. P. 1129

Hardware
Paints and Varnishes
Housewares
Lighting Fixtures
Linoleums
Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
36 LAKE STREET
Samuel Hustis W. P. 2565
QUALITY SMALL REPAIRS SERVICE

Wash Day can be Rest Day...
LITTLE HAND LAUNDRY
Telephone Scarsdale 890
6 Central Avenue Scarsdale, N. Y.

When you want flowers call
White Plains 2222-2221
Westchester Florists
"We telegraph flowers"
Established 1919 154 Main St.

The Largest Variety of
Parker VACUMATIC PENS
In Westchester
Please come in and see them
DRUSS-ROEMER DRUGS
Main St., cor. Mamaroneck Ave.

Palm Beach Suits, $19.50
Sanforized Wash Slacks for Sport Wear, $2.95
Stone's
CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN ST. W. P. 1279

Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 8810

LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
SAFETY SERVICE
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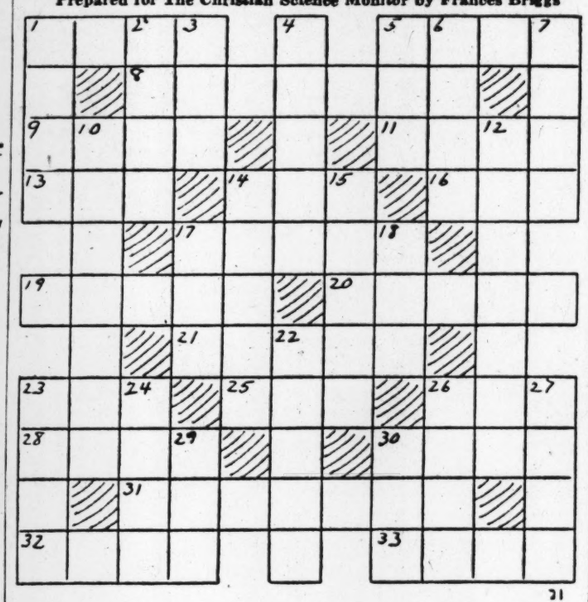
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What creature might be described as "corviform"?
5—What article might you bring back from Malacca?
8—Who was adopted by Polybus, king of Corinth?
9—What was distributed to the master, dame, and a little boy?
11—According to Shakespeare, what "is like a fashionable host"?
13—Rest.
14—What is female parent of a quadruped?
16—Melody.
17—What was name of three wars between Rome and Carthage?
19—What is the ammoniac plant?
20—What are attached to the quick?
21—What is a guillemot?
23—Miss Pross, in "Tale of Two Cities," has hair of what color?
25—Streets (abbr.).
26—What was formerly much used in soap-making?
28—Who was one of Apharidae?
30—What part of U. S. was once characterized as "wild and woolly"?
31—What is called upon to swing low in certain song?
32—What is color of large squirrel found in California?
33—What was first name of Miss Bayes, actress and singer?

Down

1—In "Old Curiosity Shop," Mrs. Jarley wears bonnet trembling with what?
2—Swine are said to do what?
3—What State is bordered on south and west by Maryland (abbr.)?
4—Where is the famous Ambrosian Library?
5—To carve.
6—Elephants of what place have moderately large ears?
7—What is a river of Germany flowing to the Fulda River?
10—Cottonseed is what?
12—What American poet is author of "The Harp-Weaver" (poss.)?
14—If someone sent you some widgeons, they would be what?
15—What sign is used in subtraction?
17—Dance step.
18—What is a margay?
22—What is any cared seal?
23—Doge of Venice threw what in sea on Ascension Day?
24—What is a small European cyprinoid fish?
26—Who was mother of Apollo?
27—What is a vessel for heating liquids?
29—A frightened horse is said to do what?
30—Gained.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Anecdote

They Have Now!

One day while Marshall Field was still a small merchant he received from a little town in Iowa an order for 200 pairs of overalls, signed "P. H. Browne."

Grateful for this handsome piece of business, Mr. Field sent a pair of his finest overalls to the customer, with a note reading: "Wear these yourself with my personal compliments. Marshall Field."

A few days later he received a reply: "Gift received and appreciated. I cannot wear them, however, until styles change. Respectfully, Patricia Helen Browne."

Brevities

Detroit News: As to the occasional mountaineer who never saw an automobile in his 90 years, things are getting along to a point where it doesn't matter.

Dallas News: How about an E for excellence for the worker who cooperated in the paper-saving campaign by carrying his lunch in the same sack for 22 consecutive days?

Indianapolis News: Don't confuse your social security card with your sugar card, and don't hand a cop your selective service registration card when he asks to see your driving license.

Did You Ever Wonder

What 'Sale by Candle' Means?

Some three centuries ago in England and France, "sale by candle," a method of conducting an auction, was practiced.

In the auctioning of ships and other items of importance, the sale is placed in the hands of a notary who becomes, for the time being, also the auctioneer. A number of small candles or tapers are provided, each capable of burning about five minutes.

As soon as a bid is made on the object offered for sale, one of the tapers is placed in full view of all present and lighted. If another bid is made while its flame still burns, the taper is extinguished at once and replaced by another and the new taper is lighted. This process is continued for each new bid until at last one of the tapers burns down and its flame flickers and dies out of itself, whereupon the last previous bid becomes irrevocably final.

The simple device of using tapers to time the bidding served to prevent contention among rival bidders and afforded a reasonable time for earnest reflection on the part of the bidder before offering to top the previous bid. It also prevented the auctioneer from exercising undue influence on the bidders, dragging out the sale unduly, or, on the other hand, suddenly and unexpectedly accepting as final the bid of a favored customer.

Samuel Pepys, in his famous Diary, tells of a man, "cunninger than the rest" who was sure to be the last to bid before the taper went out. Pepys asked the secret of his cunning, and, to quote the Diary, "he told me that just as the flame goes out the smoke descends, which is a thing I never observed before and by that he did know the instant when to bid last."

A variant of the taper method uses small candles instead. To measure the short interval allowed for the bidding, a pin is inserted horizontally into the vertical side of the candle an inch or less below

the flame. The last bid before the candle burns down far enough to allow the pin to drop out is the one accepted.

W. P. Keasbey

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Fiji—A 2d. value is reported to be in preparation. This stamp is to show a view of the Government office.

French Offices in Morocco—The overprint "Enfants de France au Maroc" (Children of France in Morocco) has been overprinted on certain values of the 1939-40 issue and surcharged with additional values. The values are the 45c plus 2fr., green; the 90c. plus 4fr., ultramarine; the 1.25fr. plus 6fr., brown, and the 2.50fr. plus 8fr., scarlet.

New Caledonia—Fourteen values have been released in the new "Free France" series. These are the 5-centimes, brown; 10c., blue; 20c., green; 25c., emerald green; 30c., orange; 40c., deep green; 85c., light brown; 1 franc, violet; 1.50fr., red; 2fr., grayish green; 2.00fr., blue; 4fr., violet; 5fr., bistre, and 10fr., dark brown. The central design common to all values of the series shows the kagu, a long-legged native bird with red crest, gray body and colored wings.

Panama—A 2-centimos postage and a 15c. airmail stamp have just been released to mark the anniversary of the boundary treaty between Panama and Costa Rica. The design shows the republics' flags in color and the coats-of-arms of the two countries. The inscription in Spanish reads "Homage to the Panama Costa Rica Confraternity 1941."

Sweden—The American Swedish News Exchange of New York informs us that a total of 3,000 first-day covers were mailed from Stockholm by stamp collectors when the new 20-kronor stamp was placed on sale there. The 20-kronor stamp is the highest value ever issued by Sweden and is intended primarily for trans-Atlantic airmail service. It is blue in color and designed by Laila Prytz-Wik, wife of a Post Office Department official. It reveals the silhouette of two wild geese in flight.

United States

The new Kentucky commemorative stamp will be placed on first-day sale at Frankfort, Kentucky, on June 1, 1942.

The stamp will be of three-cent denomination, purple in color, and will have as its central motif a reproduction of the Gilbert White mural in the State Capitol at Frankfort, depicting Daniel Boone with rifle in hand and three companions standing on a promontory overlooking the Kentucky River. The stamp commemorates the 150th anniversary of the admission of Kentucky into the Union.

Kentucky's Commemorative Stamp

A Verse for Today . . .

The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms.
—Deut. 33:27

In Lighter Vein

What Did She Mean?

"Would your boy friend object if you went out with other fellows?"

"He wouldn't hear of such a thing."

An Opportunity

The salesman started to unstrap his sample case.

"Don't bother," interrupted the storekeeper, "I have no time to look at them."

"But," pleaded the salesman, "it won't take a minute."

"No," replied the other, "I'm not interested."

"Well, would you mind if I spread them out and looked at the samples myself? I haven't had a chance to see them for weeks."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"I Full Friend"

Glendora, Calif.

Residents of southern California have learned that flower stands and fruit or vegetable markets of the Japanese were excellent places at which to trade. When it seemed wise recently to have persons of Japanese birth or ancestry move inland from the coast, many touching farewells were spoken between customers and those on whose blossoms or berries they had come to rely. One woman attempted to convey to her florist the regret she felt because their pleasant dealings must terminate, and worse yet, because the thrifty, industrious family must be uprooted from the good earth they had made to yield so abundantly. Words would not come readily to the tradeswoman's trembling lips, but tears welled up in her eyes, and with her hand over her heart, she said convincingly, "I full friend."

A Few Facts

The Indian population of North Carolina, 22,690, is the greatest of any state east of the Mississippi.

The Great Smoky Mountains are so called because of an ever-present blue haze.

The longest welded pipeline in the world is now pouring oil into North Carolina from the Gulf, doing the work of 10 tankers.

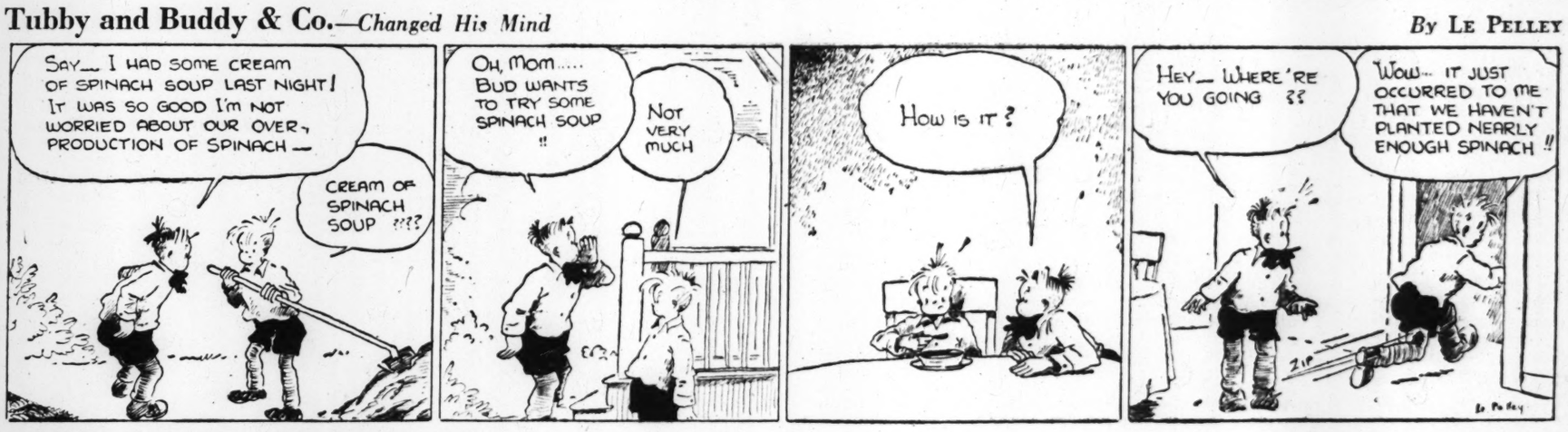
Madagascar is larger than France and almost as large as Texas.

Daily Quotation

I am only one,
But still I am one.
I cannot do everything,
But still I can do something;
And because I cannot do everything
I will not refuse to do the something that I can do.
—Edward Everett Hale

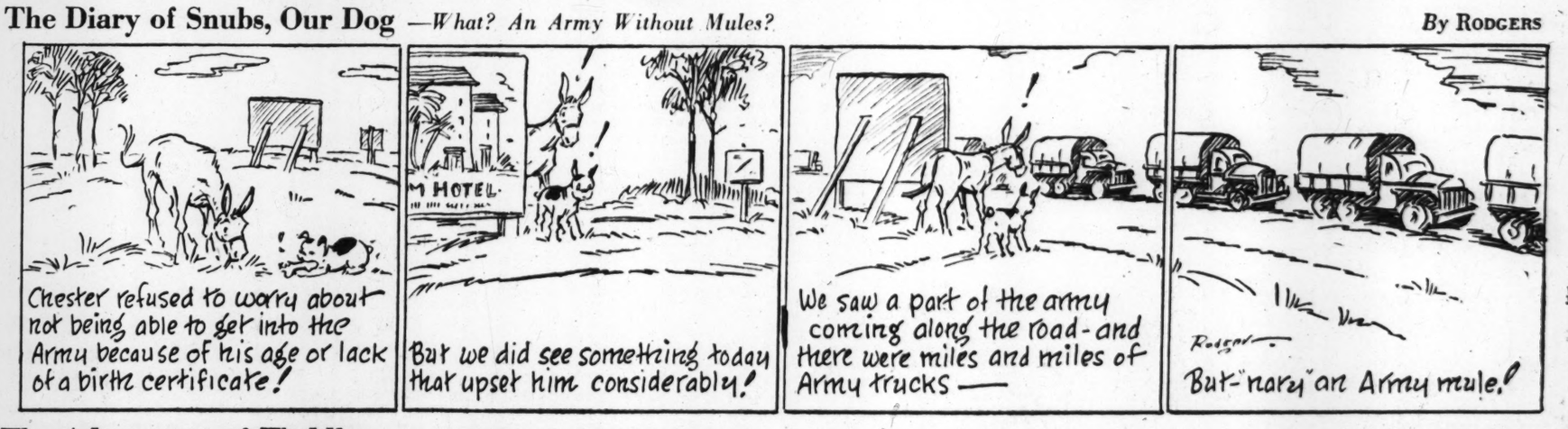
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Changed His Mind*

By Le Pelley


SAY— I HAD SOME CREAM OF SPINACH SOUP LAST NIGHT! IT WAS SO GOOD I'm NOT WORRIED ABOUT OUR OVER-PRODUCTION OF SPINACH—
CREAM OF SPINACH SOUP ????
OH, MOM..... BUD WANTS TO TRY SOME SPINACH SOUP !!
NOT VERY MUCH
HOW IS IT ?
HEY— WHERE'RE YOU GOING ??
WOW... IT JUST OCCURRED TO ME THAT WE HAVEN'T PLANTED NEARLY ENOUGH SPINACH !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*What? An Army Without Mules?*

By Rodgers


Chester refused to worry about not being able to get into the Army because of his age or lack of a birth certificate!
HOTEL
But we did see something today that upset him considerably!
We saw a part of the army coming along the road - and there were miles and miles of Army trucks —
But - "nary" an Army mule!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Quack Down Is Up to Something*

By The Hagers

At times, on Drakeville's busy street, Our governor Quack Down I meet.
An old-school politician, he, With self-esteem and dignity.
So when he cries, "Hello there, Ben! It's good to clasp your wing again,"
I know by this familiar tune He's up for re-election soon.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Our Chinese Ally

The aggression that was to threaten the world struck first at China. No nation has felt more of the cruelties to which aggressors will descend, nor has withstood their assaults half as long as have the Chinese. They, like the British, have known what it is to stand without effectual allies against superior military force. They kept their faith in democracy when democracies seemed to be losing faith in themselves.

The Chinese have shown such dogged hopefulness, such patience in protracted trial, such calmness in crisis, that their call for help from their allies now should not have to be accompanied by any proofs of urgency. Strategists in Washington and London must calculate how widely the allied war effort can be spread without sacrificing that concentration necessary for effective thrusts at the Axis. Yet the consequences of Chinese defeat would be so grave for the United Nations that this ally must be supported even at great cost and great risks.

Though the Russian front promises to be the most decisive of all fronts now open, the course of the war in China might prove equally decisive. Should Japan knock out China the Russians would have at their backs a foe restrained from attacking only by such power as the Russians themselves could muster on their eastern borders. Ready or not, the United Nations might then have no other course but to open a second front on the Continent to relieve a Russia caught in a two-front war. Moreover, the time when United Nations air power might operate in great force against Japan itself might be long postponed.

Reports on Japanese troop movements in China indicate the growing danger China feels. Closing of the Burma Road over which most of China's supplies had been passing, and the probability that the road from India cannot soon be completed, must suggest to Tokyo that this is a propitious moment for an all-out offensive against China, especially as India has become less tempting now that the rains have set in.

Among suggestions for aid to China that United Nations strategists must be considering is the possibility of shipping supplies by air over the Himalayas. Some airmen have amazing stories to tell of the potentialities of air transport of supplies.

Another project might be the shipment of Russian matériel from near-by points in Russia, this to be compensated by British and American shipments to Russia. And the more quickly allied forces in India are built up to a point where they become a threat to the Japanese position in Burma the better.

Naturally whatever military diversions the United Nations can offer the Japanese will be greatly appreciated by our great eastern ally. Even though the Chinese look a bit longingly at the supplies which have been poured into Australia, some increased harrying of the Japanese in the islands north of that Continent would draw air strength away from the Chinese front.

The Chinese have been in the habit of helping themselves out of their difficulties. This fact puts great force behind their call for help in this crisis—this fact, and another, which all the United Nations recognize: namely, that China's war is our war. China's victory will be our victory. And no other outcome but victory for the Chinese can be tolerated by friends of world freedom.

Parson, Spare That Tree!

Fact may be stranger than fiction. But can it be that fiction is more accurate than fact?

The story of little George Washington who could not tell a lie about chopping down a cherry tree has been classed as pure fiction and attributed to the mental meanderings of a certain Parson Weems. Well-informed Americans had begun to think of the tale as debunkable when the Daughters of the American Revolution—the DARters, to quote from that word-mint known as Time magazine—planted a "little elm tree" in North Carolina's State capital. Folks in Raleigh can now watch this little tree blooming—with blossoms that State Forester J. S. Holmes says are none other than cherry.

It is hard not to be impressed by this development. The little tree was said to be an offspring of the famous Continental elm under which General Washington took command of the Continental forces at Cambridge in 1775. Of course there may have been some mistake about this tree's family tree. Is this a Washington elm wearing cherry blooms, or a cherry tree that chose to root itself near the Continental Elm?

Parson Weems might insist that the coincidence is nature's way of endorsing the cherry tree story. But in that case he would have to explain the number of other offshoots of the famous Cambridge elm which have grown up to prove themselves regular slips off the old tree.

Stiff, but Not Sufficient

Tax rates proposed by the House Ways and Means Committee will lay a heavy hand on the income of every individual and family above the subsistence level in the United States next year. Even so, the schedules thus far formulated by the Committee will not yield the amount of revenue the Treasury should be authorized to collect next year to help meet the war bill and resist inflation.

The new taxes thus far approved by the Committee amount to approximately $5.5 billions as against $8.7 billions requested by the Treasury.

As has been pointed out in these columns, there is some reason to inquire whether the excess profits tax on corporations is as effective as its 94 per cent rate would imply. In addition there is good reason to believe that a kind of excess profits tax on individuals—that is, on any increase of income over the previous year—would reach more effectively than any other tax toward the sources of inflationary buying power.

There is also the fact that the privilege of tax exemption which goes with more than $19 billions of State and municipal bonds is now a much more valuable privilege than when most of those bonds were issued. This newspaper has expressed its scruples at suddenly taxing securities already in the hands of investors, but Congress surely should act to stop the further issue of tax-free securities and it might weigh whether it would not be fair to set a limit to the amount of individual holdings or income which might enjoy this immunity.

If persuaded that everything possible was being done to plug loopholes and to raise other types of revenue, the public probably would support even stiffer rather than more lenient rates in the personal income tax.

Recruits Wanted

An opportunity is furnished by a present emergency for hundreds of high school students and other boys to play a part in the war effort by replacing men who have gone into the service from the farms of New England. Walker W. Daley, regional farm placement representative for the Social Security Board, reveals that a serious shortage of dairy workers is imperilling the milk supply. "Milk quotas for the six Northeastern States this year are nearly 15 per cent higher than the production figures of 1941," he reports. "With the increasing military, civilian, and lend-lease demands, the quota may be pushed even higher. But unless 2,000 dairy hands are available within a month or so, our farms will fall far behind their quota."

The Secretary of Agriculture has said that the New England area has the most acute farm labor problem of any section. From valley and hilltop, the man power has been draining to the defense centers. As an illustration of the labor shortage, a recent survey showed that Essex County, Massachusetts, alone must have 700 more farm workers if the full food production schedule is to be maintained in 1942.

Agencies are in motion, however, to meet this threat to the home front. Private groups are organizing to put young men on farms for the summer. No more girls can be taken. In many localities, high schools will be closed early. Uncle Sam is to use such projects as the big NYA Quoddy establishment at Eastport, Maine, as a center where 300 young men at a time will be trained for dairy work. The older 4-H Club boys who live in rural villages are signing up for farm work. The United States Employment Service probably can place anyone who wants to enlist in the dairy army.

Picture the wonderment of a woman watching circus animal trainers making tigers and lions and elephants lie down and roll over and obey every slightest motion, just after she had failed to get one small child to go to bed.

If railroad transportation is to be rationed in the United States, the libraries doubtless will find travel books increasing in popularity.

Fairness to the Alien

War brings dislocations that are tragic enough, however they may be minimized or softened. Sometimes drastic steps have to be taken to prevent risk of still more serious injury to greater numbers. Of this nature was the recent order by Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum constituting the eastern seaboard of the United States a military area. While operations under the order thus far have dealt mainly with dimming of shore lights to avoid aiding submarines, it is expected that the Army soon must undertake the removal of certain groups of enemy sympathizers or potential sympathizers from the area.

On the Pacific Coast this had to be done under pressure of great urgency. Undoubtedly many hardships resulted as Japanese residents or citizens of Japanese descent were evacuated from the vicinity of important harbors and munitions factories. The Tolan Committee on National Defense Migration recommended to the House of Representatives last week that boards be set up to determine who were loyal and who were disloyal among prospective evacuees in various parts of the country.

This is a recommendation which could usefully be adopted in the eastern United States, as well as for what good it yet might do in California, Oregon, and Washington. The identification of possible saboteurs, spies, or enemy propagandists is not a matter of mechanical classification of citizens or aliens, native or foreign-born; it calls for examination of records of individual behavior. In this, the military should welcome the assistance of civilian boards, especially since General Drum has stated that "selective processes" rather than "mass evacuations" are contemplated.

The Bookshelf

The Germans in Poland

Despite communication difficulties, considerable documented information has steadily come out of Poland since its fall in 1939 and been made available to the reading public through the press and Polish Government publications. It is not, therefore, to be expected that Dr. Simon Segal in his THE NEW ORDER IN POLAND (New York: Knopf. $3) can present much fresh material. What he does give is a fairly comprehensive résumé of material from reliable sources.

Dr. Segal, born in Poland in 1909, has been in America since 1935, first on a Carnegie Endowment research scholarship, later with the Foreign Policy Association, and the Research Institute for Peace and Post-War Problems of the American Jewish Committee. He is the author of a book entitled "New Poland and the Jews."

* * *

It is the purpose of the present volume, says Dr. Segal, to show what the German "New Order" is in practice. To accomplish this, he discusses German administration plans and problems, the failure to establish a puppet régime, and what in his opinion were the reasons therefor. He tells the sad story of population shifts, sums up the effect of the "New Order" on Polish religious, cultural, and economic life, on labor, food production and distribution. He dwells at length on the organization of the ghettos and life in them. One chapter is devoted to the widespread underground movement; and the last, which hardly belongs with this series, is concerned wholly with the Polish Government in Exile.

For this reviewer the section dealing with economic changes is most satisfactorily handled, that on cultural repression least adequately. The discussion of the religious situation is commendable. A very large proportion of the book is directly or indirectly concerned with the Jews or the Jewish question, despite its general title and the fact that out of a 35,000,000 population the Jews numbered, according to the author's statistics, 3,250,000. So dominant is this feature that at times the reader almost loses sight of the thesis the author has set out to prove—namely, that the Germans are determined to make of Poland a German colony, providing the industrial Reich with low-priced agricultural products.

* * *

The writing is not always skillfully done. Sometimes it is quite uneven, awkward, repetitious, lacking in clarity. The book would have gained much by careful revision, for undoubtedly some of these faults are due to the fact that the author is not using his native tongue. There are also factual errors. For example, he speaks of Lublin as belonging "to one of the poorer areas of Poland" (p. 62); actually it is often referred to as one of the "garden districts" of Poland. Again, on p. 93, he says: "The University of Warsaw is, relatively speaking, a recent institution. It was established in 1918 after the independence of Poland had been won." The fact is that as Alexander University it was established in 1816, the act confirmed in 1817, the name changed a few years later.

It is a bit surprising to find space given to the discussion of relief work no longer functioning and to a condemnation of Mr. Hoover. In a number of places the information in certain situations is by no means up to date. And it is rather startling to be told that the Poles have an army of 34,000,000.

Many will disagree with Dr. Segal's comments and judgments passed, convinced that not all his assertions will bear comparison with factual evidence. But, as said at the outset of this review, the value of the book lies in its résumé of what the Germans have done in Poland.

A. S. C.

Coming Home, But Not to Roost

May 3, 1913—the "Real Start" of War in Pacific?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Officially, the present war with Japan started on December 7, 1941, with the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Unofficially, according to many California observers, it started at 12:45 a. m. on May 3, 1913.

This reporter, who rushed bulletins to a telegraph key on that morning, is certainly inclined to agree with them.

At that hour, on that day, the California State Senate passed the Webb Anti-Alien Land bill. The vote was overwhelming, 35 to 2 (3 not voting). The action served notice that California was determined to place on its statute books a law providing against the holding of lands in the State by aliens not eligible to citizenship.

Many Californians contend that there has never been an hour in a single day since that event just twenty-nine years ago that Japan has not known it would eventually fight the U. S. A.

Back of the passage of the Anti-Alien bill is a picture of strange and contrasting patterns.

The man most responsible for the passage of the bill was Gov. Hiram W. Johnson, of California, who in years to follow was to become one of the most bitter isolationists in Washington.

The man who tried the hardest to stop its passage was the kindly Princeton professor who had gone on to the White House, later to become our war President, Woodrow Wilson.

These facts, in themselves, give drama to the incident which many say really started our present war with Japan. But there were many more tones and shades in the picture.

* * *

Japan, her teeming millions crowded into a limited island empire, had since pioneer days cast eyes in the direction of California as a fertile area for Japanese expansion.

Japanese immigration to this State grew by leaps and bounds year by year. In 1915, two years after the passage of the Anti-Alien land law, and in spite of it, Japanese control of California lands had reached such a point that out of every 100 persons growing berries in the State, 88 were Japanese. Out of every 100 raising sugar beets, 67 were Japanese. Out of every 100 growing grapes, 52 were Japanese. Out of every 100 raising vegetables for market, 46 were Japanese. Out of every 100 growing citrus fruits, 39 were Japanese.

These figures were not compiled by the alarmed white farmers of the State. They were provided by a Japanese, Yamato Ichihashi, then instructor in Japanese history and economics at Stanford University.

Naturally, the California white farmers were aroused. Unable to compete with the Japanese low standards of living, cheap wages and long working hours, they saw the best valley lands going into the hands of the hard-working foreigners. Japanese children were crowding the rural schools. Japanese growers' associations were dominating the markets.

These were the conditions that brought about the Anti-Alien Land bill.

President Wilson, trying in every way possible to avoid trouble with Japan and fearing that serious trouble would follow the passage of such a bill, sent Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan to Sacramento to plead personally against the bill.

* * *

Bryan came. He was taken from his train directly through the Japanese vegetable district in downtown Sacramento. He was shown schools where half the pupils were Japanese. He met with the legislators in secret session and pleaded with them. His pleas were in vain.

Before Bryan left the city the bill not only passed the Senate but, on suspended rules, it was rushed through the Assembly 72 to 3 (5 not voting).

The overwhelming feeling of the people of the State was reflected in the one-sided vote.

Before Bryan left, he gave the legislators a farewell talk.

"As I am departing," he said, "I deem it proper that I should say a final word to you. My coming, at the President's request, upon the mission that brought me, was unusual, and yet, in the President's opinion, not only right in principle but wise in policy."

He then thanked the assembled solons for their courtesy and kindness and returned to Washington.

Great pressure was brought on Governor Johnson to veto the bill. Naturally it was wasted effort. The bill was signed and became a law. It is still on the statute books of California.

Today, twenty-nine years later, many American-born Japanese own lands in California. Much of it is near airplane plants and other vital strategic points. That might be just a coincidence. But the Japanese are not tilling that land. They are in camps at Manzanar, in beautiful Owens Valley, at Santa Anita the million-dollar racing plant, and in other Western States. Here some live in a luxury they have never before known.

The events of December 7 and those that followed took them from their lands and their homes.

But the real start of the war, many Californians say, was in 1913 when the Japanese invasion of California—a peaceful invasion to be sure—was drastically curtailed under the big white dome of the California capitol.

Hollywood, Calif. GEORGE H. THOMAS

Mirror of World Opinion

Strawberry Shortcake

A Kentucky country editor, quoted in The Louisville Times, champions crisp-crusted strawberry shortcake and denounces "the soggy mixture of poundcake" so often offered instead. The genuine, bona fide strawberry shortcake, according to the Kentucky editor, "should be a sandwich, as it were, of ripe berries hiding their blushing beauty between layers of crisp pie crust." He adds: "The restaurateurs who dish up some dark and sad looking berries on a square of wet and sad tasting cake should meet the fate of folk who sweeten cornbread. They should be banished 'north of the river' and be forced to eat cold bread and never see a hot biscuit."—*Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.*

Saved From Gadgets

The ban on manufacture of more than 400 metal articles, ranging all the way from fingerbowls to grandstands, will cause many dislocations. But it also may contribute to the simple life which philosophers long have endorsed. Civilization may be momentarily saved from a paralyzing plethora of gadgets. —*St. Louis Star-Times.*

The Wide Horizon

From Democracy's Notebook

By Jasper B. Sinclair

It is not a new phase of human endeavor, this defense of democracy and the democratic ideals. It runs like a bright thread through the pattern of history, finding frequent expression in the written and spoken declarations of men and nations.

Down through the centuries, the human race has dreamed and struggled for the right to be free. Freedom and independence remain impelling forces in consciousness.

Americans take justifiable pride in their most cherished document, the Declaration of Independence. Yet there is a striking and historic parallel between the 600-year-old Scottish Declaration of Independence and that American Declaration penned by Thomas Jefferson on a sultry July night in Philadelphia.

A Scottish Parliament met in the Abbey of Arbroath on April 6, 1320, and declared Scotland politically free and independent. It was the first time in the history of Europe's parliaments that the people's representatives sat with the barons in a single assembly.

A couple of excerpts from the older document furnish a striking resemblance:

"The wrongs which we suffered under the tyranny of Edward are beyond description and indeed they would appear incredible to all but those who have actually felt them. He wasted our country, burned our houses and slew our people, without discrimination of age, sex or rank.

". . . for while there remains a hundred of us alive, we will never submit for we fight not for glory, or riches or honor, but for Liberty only which no good man will lose but with life itself."

Such words might have come from the pens of Thomas Jefferson or Thomas Paine, or the lips of Patrick Henry—or from Pericles when Athens was a democracy.

* * *

While America gained its independence from a British King, it modeled its Constitution largely from the evolution of the British Government itself. It took the pattern of American democracy from Magna Charta, from the Habeas Corpus Act, and from England's own Bill of Rights, all conceived and dedicated in the long struggle for liberty.

Magna Charta, the first great charter of human liberty, signed June 15, 1215, on the "plain called Runnimede"—the document whereby the barons of England forced certain rights and privileges from tyrant King John—was not a charter of democracy as we interpret the meaning of democracy today, but it was a long step ahead. It was the first time men had dared assert themselves against the rights of royalty.

Democratic governments have had their troubles ever since democracy became a byword in the affairs of the race. There were Fifth Columnists in ancient Greece long before a Spaniard coined the phrase in 1936.

Miltiades, the great Athenian soldier-statesman, referred to them in his speech to the Athenian army's war council before the battle of Marathon in 490 B. C.

"If we do not bring on a battle presently," said Miltiades, "some factious intrigue will disunite the Athenians, and the city will be betrayed to the Medes. But if we fight, before there is anything rotten in the state of Athens, I believe that, provided the gods will give fair play and no favor, we are able to get the best of it in an engagement."

Miltiades's words antedate by something like twenty-one centuries the oft-quoted Shakespearean allusion to "something rotten in the state of Denmark."

* * *

On the Liberty Bell is the prophetic inscription that is familiar to most Americans: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

The committee of Philadelphians who ordered the casting of the State House bell in London, had in mind the arrival of William Penn and their forefathers more than a half century before. With the completion of the State House, Philadelphia was commemorating the fiftieth year of its founding under the charter of 1701. The bell's inscription, if we read the text from Leviticus 25:10, was thus particularly fitting:

"And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof. . . ."

It was therefore more than coincidence—call it inspiration if you will—that this bell should become the Liberty Bell, proclaiming "liberty throughout all the land" just a quarter century later.

The Founding Fathers of the U. S. A. had caught something of the idealistic dream of the ages and made it the fabric of a government that was more nearly a true democracy in form and purpose than any the world had yet seen.

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